Nippon Times

No. 16,529 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

YANKS INTENSIFY ATTACK AT BINGEN, LUDWIGSHAFEN

Reich Troops Counterattack, Slowing Enemy's Advance; Evacuate Oppenheim

Domei

BERLIN, March 23.—The American pressure in the Rhine loop between Bingen and Ludwigshafen as well as the Remagen bridgehead further intensified in the last 24 hours. The German troops are offering stiffest resistance to the enemy who are throwing more and more troops and war material into the battle. The enemy's advance thus has considerably slowed down.

In Rheinhessen and Palatinate the Americans continued mobile operations. The American armored formations advancing in southerly and southeasterly direction have reached the Rhine. After having crossed the Nahe River, the Americans advanced fanlike in the direction of Main, Worms and Ludwigshafen and in the southerly direction the Americans launched only minor thrusts in the last 24 hours.

The German formations withdrawn from Saarpfalz secured their flank against the attacks of the American formations which are advancing on both sides of Kaiserlautern. In cooperation with the formations fighting at Nefstadt and Duerkheim they frustrated the enemy's plan which provided for the isolation of the southern Palatinate. The small bridgehead near Oppenheim has now been evacuated by the German troops who took up new positions on the eastern bank of the Rhine. Hard fighting is in progress also west of the Rhine between Ludwigshafen and Bingen and there appears to be no longer a coherent front in this sector. The German formations are fighting their way through to the bridgehead, with the Americans pressing on closely on the heels of the German troops.

On the middle Rhine front the enemy pressure from the Remagen bridgehead has still further intensified. The American infantry formations which are charged with clearing the way for the rapid advance of the armored formations suffered heavy losses in the fighting in this sector. The northern bank of the Sieg is still in German hands.

In the other sectors of the upper and middle Rhine front, no actions of importance have been reported in the last 24 hours. There are more and more indications, however, that the enemy will soon launch a big offensive also in the northern part of the front.

HOUSE PASSES DRAFT LAW

U.S. Senate Gets Bill to Extend Act For One Year

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 23.—The U.S. House of Representatives passed unanimously and sent to the Senate today the legislation extending the draft law for one year beyond May 15, 1945 when the measure was discussed less than five minutes and passed without a record vote under a procedure requiring unanimous consent, according to a Washington dispatch. One objection could have blocked it, but there was none, the dispatch said.

The legislation extends the 1940 Selective Service Act and its implementing amendments until May 15, 1946, or until the end of the war, whichever comes first, the dispatch continued. Should the war not be over by May 15, 1946 an additional extension would have to be approved by Congress. However, should it end on all fronts before then the draft law could expire.

The figures show a need for more than 405,000 inductions between now and July 1, the dispatch revealed. Prospects thereafter, however, are for a 41 per cent drop in the draft rate from 135,000 to 93,000 men per month.

Costa Rica Planning To Sever Relations With Franco Regime

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—The Costa Rican Congress passed a motion requesting the Costa Rican Government to sever diplomatic relations with Spain, it was reported by the Associated Press, according to a New York report. Quarters close to the Costa Rican Government, according to the report, indicated that the Government most probably will comply with the request, but the Foreign Minister thus far has declined to comment on the matter.

Allied Forces Seen Set For Big-Scale Attempt To Cross Lower Rhine

Domei

ZURICH, March 23.—Frontline reports said that Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery "seems to be ready" for a grand-scale crossing of the lower Rhine on a smoke-shrouded 65-mile front from Duesseldorf to Arnhem. An earlier German report said that the assault crossings had been started, but the allied supreme headquarters maintained a cagey silence as front reporters were cramped by security regulations. The German High Command, in its communique, broadcast shortly after 1 p.m. said that smoke screens and artillery fire still hid Montgomery's "offensive preparations" and that allied reconnaissance thrusts in Holland had "failed."

SOVIETS OPEN NEW DRIVE ALONG ODER RIVER FRONT

Flank of Kuestrin Bridgehead Aimed—Konev's Army Active in Silesia

Domei

BERLIN, March 23.—The Red Army has opened a new attack against the flank of the Kuestrin bridgehead on the Oder front opposite Berlin where they had made slight initial gains, advancing to Golzow, 10 kilometers west of Kuestrin on the Berlin-Kuestrin highway.

In the far south the Germans withdrew across the Drava river—on the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier, southeast of Siklos. Between Lake Balaton and the Danube the Germans fighting on the shortened lines prevented the Soviet breakthrough and checked the spearheads south of Komarom.

In the north on both sides of the Danzig bight ten Soviet armies are attacking. The Soviets have advanced northwest and west of Zoppot and at Prauss.

Marshal Ivan Konev's new Silesian offensive is taking place along an 80-mile front today toward the inner mountain fortress of Germany where the German forces have been making preparations for a final stand.

With swift tank-led troops, Konev's 1st Ukrainian army group has threatened five large Silesian cities—Frankenstein, Neisse, Ziegenhals, Leobschuetz and Ratibor—in the Moravian mountains and is already fighting in one of them and in the suburbs of another.

On the other hand, Marshal Gregory Zhukov attacked from the flanks of his Oder bridgehead at Kuestrin, 38 miles east of Berlin, with strong tank and infantry forces. The attack was smothered in a storm of German fire and 55 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

NEW REICH PLANE FEARED

Londoners Jittery Over, Rumored Radio-Controlled Aircraft

Domei

ZURICH, March 24.—Fear that the Germans, in the last decisive stage of the war will utilize some all-powerful, all-destructive weapon has put the Londoners in a state of nervous tension while rumors of a pilotless, radio-controlled plane which might make its deadly appearance at any moment, over the London skies is rife, according to a London dispatch.

An air expert of the News Chronicle states that there is every possibility of a German air attack under completely new methods. He says that a pilotless, radio-controlled plane with a considerable bomb loading capacity has been perfected in Germany and it is a known fact in London that test flights were conducted last week.

A Royal Air Force pilot on reconnaissance reported seeing a Messerschmitt-109 and a Focke-Wulff-190 being carried on a Junker-8 plane which cannot be said to be purely by mere chance, he continued. The Junker is loaded with bombs and after being released from the fighter planes, can fly pilotless and is the first step toward a radio-controlled bomber. There is no secret aiming apparatus, the expert declared, saying that the plane could be obstructed in its flight from some distance if proper resistance measures were adopted, thus trying to mitigate the fears of the people.

He further stated that the Royal Air Force did not think that the German Army had enough disused Junker planes to carry out long drawn out, large scale air attacks by radio control.

FORMAL NAME IS FIXED FOR 'FRISCO CONFERENCE

Decision Is Announced by U.S. State Department—Soviet Bid for More Votes Seen

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—That the San Francisco conference to be held by the anti-Axis countries from April 25 will be formally called the United Nations Conference on International Organization, was the decision announced by the United States State Department today.

Separate Membership Wanted

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—The Soviet delegation to the San Francisco conference will propose a separate membership for White Russia and Ukraine as well as for the Soviet Union herself in the new world security organization, it was understood in Washington today, according to a Washington report. The Soviet delegation will include or be accompanied by the representatives of these member states of the U.S.S.R., but it is not known whether it is proposed that they should attend the conference as separate delegations. Under the present arrangement the whole U.S.S.R. would be entitled to only one vote at the conference.

Spaak Heading Belgians

Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak will head the Belgian delegation to the world security conference at San Francisco, it was announced in Brussels today, according to a report from that city reaching here. Other members of the delegation will be Franz von Cauwelaert, Minister of State and President of the Chamber of Commerce; Victor de Laveleye, former Minister of Education; Charles de Visscher, former Minister without Portfolio; Henri Rolin, Senator and former delegate to the League of Nations; Fernand van Langenhowe, secretary general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Walter Loridan, first secretary to the Spaak Cabinet. Loridan has already left for Washington, the report concluded.

Appointing Delegates

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—The countries concerned in the forthcoming San Francisco conference are hurrying to appoint men to represent them and to make other preparations for their participation in its deliberations.

As the time for the opening of the conference approaches, the countries which have been included in it are formulating fresh demands and proposals which they want to be considered by the conference.

The divergence of interests between the countries concerned in the conference which is revealed by the proposals which they have framed for presentation to the conference is such that it will not be surprising to the observers if the conference is confronted with formidable difficulties the moment it sets about its work.

Even in the British camp there is a sharp conflict of opinion on the question of the place to be occupied by the Dominions in the international order which the sponsors of the San Francisco conference have decided should result from the conference. The Dominions would not be contented with the representation of the Commonwealth of Nations by Great Britain in the proposed international order.

The sentiment of Canada on the question of the status of the country in the proposed order was reflected by Howard Green, member of the Canadian House of Commons whom an Ottawa dispatch quoted as saying for publication: "It has been arranged for Britain to become a permanent member in the proposed international order. It is because it has the backing of the Dominions that Britain finds itself among the great countries of the world along with the United States and the Soviet Union. From this it will be seen that nothing is more abject than to make Great Britain a permanent member in the proposed international order while denying the Dominions such a place in it.

"The just arrangement would be for the Commonwealth of Nations, inclusive of Canada and all other Dominions, to be made a permanent member in the proposed international order, instead of Great Britain. Humiliating beyond anything is the place which the promoters of the San Francisco conference have arranged for Canada to occupy in the proposed international order."

The British Dominions are not the only parties which are utterly dissatisfied with the international order as envisaged by the countries sponsoring the San Francisco conference. France and other small countries are said to have it in their minds to propose changes in the projected international order when their representatives sit at the conference.

The countries directly interested in the San Francisco conference have a great desire to bring the conference to as early a close as possible through pressure put upon the other countries included in the conference to accept without change the plan of the international order on which they have already reached complete agreement.

That this desire will be disappointed is the belief held by observers who know that there is no semblance of unity of purpose between the countries sponsoring the San Francisco conference and those which have been invited to join it. Even Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, an American delegate to the coming San Francisco conference, said that the countries sponsoring the conference should count it happy if they could make the conference end its labors in three months.

Gallantry of Kongo, Kikusui Units Gains August Imperial Knowledge

Stupendous Results Gained by Submarines of Kamishio Special Attack Unit at Uluthi, Hollandia, Apra and Kosusoru Strait

Citations granted to the Kikusui and Kongo units of the Kamishio Special Attack Unit have been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the Navy Ministry on Saturday. The Kamishio Special Attack Unit, formed by special submarines, had carried out successful attacks against Uluthi, Hollandia, Apra and the Kosusoru Strait.

Following the successful assaults against Pearl Harbor by a special attack flotilla at the beginning of the war and later by another such force against Diego Suarez and Sydney, the Imperial Navy formed the Kamishio Special Attack Unit to operate in coordination with the Shimpu Special Attack Units.

The first unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Unit to go into action was the Kikusui Unit, which attacked an enemy task force at anchor in the Uluthi atoll on November 20, last year. In a surprise dawn assault on the enemy stronghold lying more than 1,400 miles from Japan, the Kikusui Unit sank two aircraft carriers and three battleships.

A Japanese submarine whose mission was to confirm the results of the assault saw, at a little after 4 o'clock that morning, a fiery ball of fire shoot up from the atoll. The ball of fire turned into a pillar of flame, which was reflected by the clouds above. This was followed by several other columns of fire. The submarine also heard more than 10 tremendous detonations.

Kongo Unit Hits Enemy

Following the successful attack of the Kikusui Unit, the Kongo Unit carried out attacks against the enemy at Hollandia, in New Guinea; Apra, in Guam; Uluthi and the Kosusoru Strait in Palau.

The force which attacked Hollandia rammed itself against anchored enemy vessels at about 5 a.m. A huge column of flame was seen at that time and it is believed that a large transport was instantaneously sunk. At the same time another force assaulted enemy vessels in the Kosusoru Strait, in Palau and the huge explosions heard there are taken to indicate the instantaneous sinking of enemy vessels.

A part of the force which attacked Apra harbor in Guam instantaneously sank one Casablanca class aircraft carrier and a large transport at a little after 5 a.m. of the same day. Huge columns of black smoke were seen rising against the sky. The sinking of the Casablanca class carrier was admitted by the enemy, who said that the vessel sank after being rocked by a terrific explosion while she was taking on ammunition during the night. Only two of the crew survived the sinking, the enemy announced.

Attacks were carried out on Uluthi on January 12 and again on January 21. Jolting explosions were heard at some time after 5 a.m. At this time there were numerous vessels in the anchorage, including several battleships, and many cruisers, transports and tankers. Heavy explosions also followed one another after 6 a.m. It is believed that a powerful unit of the enemy, including carriers, battleships and transports were instantaneously sunk.

Heroic Units Win Citations

The Navy Ministry's announcement, which was made at 5 p.m. Saturday, said. "To the members of the Kikusui and Kongo Units of the Kamishio Special Attack Unit, which, after November, 1944, carried out frequent surprise attacks against enemy advance bases in the Central and Southeast Pacific area and dealt the enemy serious losses, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet had issued the following citations." They have now reached the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

CITATION

"The Kikusui Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Unit

"The Kikusui Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Unit, on November 20, 1944, surprise-attacked an enemy fleet being concentrated at the enemy advance base in the west Caroline area and scored vast battle results by ramming attacks of absolute death and absolute effectiveness. The contribution of the unit to the operations which followed was vast and its exploits are regarded as distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

"December 8, 1944

"Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief
of the Combined
Fleet."

CITATION

"The Kongo Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Unit

"The Kongo Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Unit, separated and advanced secretly in order to grasp an opportunity to surprise-attack the enemy fleet anchored at its advance bases in the Central Pacific area, the north coast of New Guinea and in the Admiralty Islands. A part of the Unit surprise-attacked the enemy on January 12, 1945 and another part on January 21, 1945, at the various advance bases and scored vast results by ramming attacks of absolute death and absolute effectiveness.

"The action of the Unit contributed vastly to the operations which followed and its exploits are regarded as distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

"February 11, 1945

"Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief
of the Combined
Fleet."

URGES ARABS TO STRIKE

Domei

ZURICH, March 23.—The Arab party in Palestine requested the Arab population of Jerusalem to go on a strike on Saturday in protest against the changed provisions for the election of the Mayor of Jerusalem made by Lord Gort, British representative, to the effect that the post of the mayor in the future shall be filled alternatingly by a Moslem, a Jew and a Christian.

VOLUNTEER FORCE IS SET

The formation of a national volunteer force was decided upon at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Friday, it was announced by the Board of Information on Saturday. The force is to be formed in order to perfect the defenses of the Japanese homeland, effect a unified epochal strengthening of defense and production and to establish a structure in which the Japanese people will be able to take up arms if a situation which calls for such action arises.

Measures for the formation of the force will be taken through the close collaboration of the chairmen of the regional administrative councils, and commanders of army districts, naval stations and patrol zones. The force will serve in defense against air attacks and otherwise, in repairing air raid damage, in the dispersal of factories and cities, in the transport of important materials and in other urgent matters. The force will also aid the operations of the armed forces in building positions and in carrying supplies.

The force will be formed by offices, factories and other organizations employing a considerable number of persons. Otherwise it will be formed according to zones. It will gradually include a great part of the population excepting the aged, infirm, infants and expectant mothers. Headquarters will be established in each prefecture and the governor will be the commander.

HUGE LOSSES SEEN DEALT INVADING U.S. TASK FORCES

More Than 5 Plane Carriers With Numerous Aircraft Aboard Believed Sunk in Attacks

The U.S. task forces that attacked Kyushu and the Hanshin districts last week lost a total of 11 war vessels including five regular plane carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and one warship of unknown category besides about 180 carrier-borne planes.

In the face of the unending furious Japanese attacks from the air, the enemy finally fled toward the south sea area.

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday the majority of the brilliant war results obtained by the Japanese were those achieved by Our Special Attack Corps and in addition to those announced there were tremendous results gained by the use of special new war weapons which however, have not been ascertained.

As a result of five regular plane carriers being sunk the American forces lost at least 400 carrier-borne planes besides the 180 aircraft which were shot down by Our Land and Air Forces in the counterattacking operations on March 18, 19, 20 and 21.

U.S. Losses Seen Heavy

Japanese scout reports on March 21 reported that the fleeing enemy task forces included only seven aircraft carriers. It is therefore believed that the carriers sunk by the Japanese were more than the five announced by the Imperial Headquarters and that most of the carriers of the task forces were liquidated.

Imperial Headquarters also announced on Friday that the enemy planes shot down numbered about 180, but this figure did not include the planes which sank together with the carriers. This number is believed to be vast. The sinking of five regular carriers is comparable to the results scored in the air battle off Taiwan last year. The enemy task force, however, has not been annihilated, and it is held that careful vigilance is necessary for the enemy's reappearance in Japanese waters after repairs and reorganizations have been carried out.

Furious Air Assaults Made

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, Furiously attacking the enemy task forces which air raided Kyushu, Shikoku and the Chugoku districts on two consecutive days, March 18 and 19, Japanese Air Units which took off from various bases before daybreak of March 18 and again in the evening of the following day, sank two enemy battleships, one large cruiser and another warship of unidentified type. The account of the attack on the enemy task forces on March 18 was given at a certain base by Captain Kunio Hatao, Captain Otoju Okada, Sergeant-Major Masao Kobayashi and others who participated in the assault and returned safely to their base, as follows:

Upon receipt of an order to take off immediately, one plane after another hopped off. Under puffs of clouds floating some 1,000 meters in the sky, the Japanese planes cruised for some time in search of their prey. Before they could ascertain the location of the enemy task forces, however, the latter opened fire.

Breaking up their formation, the Japanese planes dropped flare bombs in order to assure the location of the enemy. On the surface of the water, three rows of enemy surface craft in the form of a ring could be seen. Some enemy fighter planes had left the decks of their carriers, but by that time our planes had broken up their formation, each to perform its duty individually.

The first and second torpedo planes began dive-bombing attacks, weaving through the terrific barrage of enemy fire. After discharging a torpedo, Sergeant Major Kobayashi, a gunner aboard the second plane, was able to ascertain the result of his aim when his plane skimmed past the crippled enemy carrier, which had already begun to emit fire and white smoke. The third plane then dived as low as 100 meters from the surface of the sea and attacked another battleship of 45,000 tons of the Iowa type.

In the course of the first attack, the Japanese side lost two planes. In the second attack conducted on the evening of the same day, one enemy warship of unidentified type was sunk.

Regarding these attacks, the Unit Commander confidently said, "Our confidence in night aerial assaults has deepened. I can hardly explain by mere words how strenuously our airmen have been trained in such attacks. Only a spirit of unfounded patriotism can endure such hard and constant training. I have now been commissioned with the task of defending our mainland. Should enemy task forces approach Japan Proper, we are determined to smash them all."

Iguchi Flatly Refutes Atrocity Propaganda Spread by P.I. Enemy

Reports by Spanish papers that the Japanese Forces had committed atrocities against Spaniards and missionaries in the Philippines and had harmed Spanish interests were branded as the result of fabricated American propaganda by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Saturday. In his statement, the Spokesman said, "With Spanish papers apparently carrying various reports of Japanese atrocities against Spaniards and missionaries in the Philippines and of Japanese violation of Spanish interests, inquiries were made with the Japanese authorities in the Philippines to check whether such reports could be true although they were in complete contradiction to the Japanese policy and what we knew of the situation in the Philippines. As a result of such inquiries it has been ascertained that there have absolutely been no such occurrences. In other words, the reports are founded on the fabricated propaganda issued by the American forces since their invasion of the Philippines."

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED IN PAKOKKU-NYAUNG AREA

Counterdrives by Japanese, Indian National Army Forces Foil Breakthrough Attempt

By I. Iizuka
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT BASE, March 23.—The terrific counterdrives by crack Japanese and Indian National Army forces repulsed a breakthrough attempt conducted by the enemy in the region of a village 25 kilometers southeast of Nyaung, on March 16. Nyaung is about 20 kilometers southwest of Pakokku.

In a feverish effort to expand his bridgehead at Nyaung, the enemy conducted this attack with a force of a hundred Gurkhas led by British officers. The attackers were supported by two tanks and several howitzers.

The Japanese and Indian forces fought the attackers for seven hours through furious enemy gunfire. Tremendous close-quarter assaults by the defenders finally repulsed the enemy eastward and resulted in the sealing of the enemy's effort to push southward.

Burmese Soldiers Brave

By N. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, March 22.—The Special corps of the Burmese National Army, acting in cooperation with the Japanese troops, are establishing records of valor.

Two privates belonging to a certain battalion while doing their duty as sentinels, captured an American bomber plane that made a forced landing, after shooting the pilot who attempted to escape.

While the same battalion was operating at Yenan-gyaung, two sergeants of the battalion shot down with their rifles an enemy fighter plane that came attacking the motor car corps.

A private of another battalion of the Burmese National Army, on receiving the report that an enemy spy had descended from a plane on Lebandan, Bha-mo Plain, hastened to the spot, and shot the spy to death. He captured important maps and papers.

Flynn Sees Pope, Taylor

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Edward J. Flynn, President Roosevelt's special envoy, arrived in Rome yesterday by air from Moscow and had lengthy talks with Pope Pius XII and Myron Taylor, Roosevelt's special representative, according to a Daily Telegraph report today. In the course of the conversations, Flynn is reported to have attempted to mediate between the Kremlin and the Vatican whose relations have become deteriorated of late.

Suma, Lequerica Confer

Domei

MADRID, March 20 (delayed)—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Madrid, called on Foreign Minister Jose Felix de Lequerica of Spain at the Foreign Office this morning and conferred with the

CAGAYAN VALLEY AIMED IN NEW DRIVE BY ENEMY

Powerful U.S. Force Starts Action to Cross Balete And Zarcsac Passes

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Attempting to penetrate into Cagayan Valley, the U.S. forces, numbering about three divisions, started new action to cross Balete and Zarcsac passes after making repairs to the motor road.

Against this enemy move, Japanese Forces holding the key points in these areas, are now engaging in bitter battle and have already inflicted heavy losses upon the attackers.

In the area east of Manila, furious fighting is still raging with particularly grim struggle now under way in the sector east of San Mateo as well as in the area southeast of Bayanban, south of San Mateo. The offensive-defensive battles in these sectors have become intensified.

On the southern shore of Laguna Lake severe battle is going on at Los Banos and Santo Tomas southwest of the former city.

Concentrating every effort to strengthen their airfield facilities, the U.S. forces in the Lingayen area have begun to use air bases near San Fabian while 250-300 planes have been massed at the airfields at Lingayen and Dagupan. At a point south of San Fabian a new airfield was recently constructed and has been in use on and after March 13. A part of the airfields in the Clark Field sector has also been restored by the American air force.

In conjunction with the Luzon operations the enemy fleet in the Indian Ocean has been making furtive moves recently. Three destroyers carried out a bombardment on the Andaman Islands on March 19 when Japanese Land Units sank one of them and heavily damaged the others.

Aiming at Cagayan Valley

By Y. YOSHIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 24.—The enemy has massed four divisions in the mountainous areas northeast of the Luzon Plain, with the object of entering the Cagayan Valley by attacking the Japanese Forces entrenched on the line running east and west from the Balete Pass.

The construction of motor roads is being pushed by the enemy in the mountain districts, to encircle the Japanese Forces from the directions of Natividad, San Jose, and Caranglan, with tank corps at the head of the columns. Relying solely on mechanical force, the enemy will be thrown into confusion on encountering Japanese closing-in attacks.

With the Japanese, it is the man that fights, while with the enemy it is tanks and guns that fight. The morale of the Japanese Forces is extremely high, with strong confidence in their high command and their power to crush the mechanical force of the enemy.

WAVELL ARRIVES IN LONDON

Viceroy of India Tells Reporters His Visit Will Be Short

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Viceroy Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell accompanied by Viscountess Wavell arrived in London today, according to a London report. He told the Reuter's reporter that his visit is to be short and that he left New Delhi on Tuesday afternoon, and added that he had no statement to make to the press.

He was greeted by Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery, Parliamentary Undersecretary for India Lord Listowel, Secretary of the Military Department Brigadier General Harvie Watt, representing Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and others.

Wavell left Cairo on Wednesday and made the journey to England in the British overseas airways plane.

Nippon Planes Smash Bases of U.S. Forces At Morotai and Wiak

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Japanese Air Forces stormed over enemy positions on Morotai and Wiak islands in a night surprise attack on March 22 when they shot down two enemy planes besides blowing up the ground facilities at both places. Due to thick clouds the war results in detail could not be ascertained but on Wiak Island military establishments at several places were set ablaze and big explosions occurred at these places.

TURK ENVOY TO KREMLIN GOING HOME TO REPORT

Sarper to Explain Situation Arising From Soviet Denunciation of Neutrality Pact

Domei

MOSCOW, March 24.—The Turkish Ambassador to the Kremlin, Selim Sarper, will leave this city on Sunday to report to his Government on the situation arising from the Soviet Government giving notice of abrogating the Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality.

It was also learned that the Turkish delegation to the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco, prior to their departure for the United States, will hold a conference with Ambassador Sarper.

First Turkish Reactions

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—The first Turkish reactions to the denunciation by the Soviet Government of the Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality are considered in London diplomatic circles as somewhat unrealistic about the future developments, according to a Reuter's report from London.

Unofficial opinions expressed in Ankara seem to concentrate on stressing that any future negotiations with the Soviet Union over the text of a new treaty would have to rule out discussion of the Montreaux Convention on the future of the Dardanelles and would also have to make full allowance for Turkey's other diplomatic commitments, the report said.

This, it appears in London, is taking a somewhat narrow view of the manifold problems that will require settlement in the eastern Mediterranean. Well-informed diplomatic circles in London believe indeed that preliminary discussions have already taken place among the Big Three with a view to revising outmoded agreements in operation up to 1939 for the control of the lower Danube.

It is thought also that it will not be possible to discuss either the Dardanelles or the future of the control of the Danubian estuary or of the Dodecanese Islands in isolation and that all these eastern Mediterranean problems will have to be dealt with as it were on the Yalta formula and not by single-handed discussions with only one of the Big Three, the report continued. Expectations in Ankara, therefore, that it will be possible to isolate the Turkish-Russian relations away from the bigger issues are thought to be somewhat out of touch with the probable developments.

British Aid to Turkey

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 24.—British aid to insure the steady development of industry in Turkey in a manner calculated to meet all her requirements was promised by the British Secretary of the Ministry of Supply at a dinner given yesterday in honor of the Turkish Commercial Mission in London, according to a report from that city.

B-29's Nuisance Flights

One B-29 bomber which entered by way of Shikoku made a reconnaissance flight over the Chugoku district shortly after 12 a.m. on Saturday and fled after dropping a few bombs near Kochi. At about 12:30 a.m. another enemy bomber raided Nagoya dropping some explosives into the sea area and fled from the direction of Suruga Bay. A lone B-29 made a circling flight over Izu Peninsula and Suruga Bay at about 7 a.m. One hour later, another enemy plane made a northward flight from the southern part of Kyushu. At 8:30 a.m. another B-29 bomber flew over the western part of Shikoku, Osaka, Nara, Aichi and Shizuoka. At about the same time another bomber passing over Suruga Bay flew over the Kanto, Fukushima and Mito areas.

Mexico Denies Military Pact

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Mexican Ambassador to Washington Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera said that there will be no secret military pacts between Mexico and the United States as the result of the current joint defense commission talks held in Mexico City, according to a dispatch from Mexico City. It said that the American commission of land, sea, and air experts headed by Admiral Alfred W. Johnson had been holding private sessions with similar Mexican commission for the past ten days.

Rome Profiteers Nabbed

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—The British military police at Rome have dealt the first heavy blow to the Rome black marketeers, the Daily Telegraph reported from Rome, according to a London report. They raided the black markets for the Allied military property whereof huge amounts were found and confiscated, the report said, adding that numerous marketeers have been arrested.

Heroic Deeds of 12 Army Officers, 2 Units Are Brought to August Imperial Knowledge

The outstanding exploits of 12 Army officers and two units who rendered meritorious services in the New Guinea operations, in the Luzon operations, or in counterattacking B-29 bombers and who were previously granted citations, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

The text of the announcement follows:

"Those who rendered outstanding exploits in the operations in New Guinea, on Luzon Island, or in counterattacking B-29 bombers, to whom citations were previously granted, and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Captain Shigeichi Takeichi, Sergeant Major Masuo Suwa, Sergeants Yukio Fukuoka, Saburu Furutani, and Corporal Shingo Ihara, assuming the urgent task of transportation in the New Guinea area, sallied forth on January 31 this year and, despite bad weather and difficult topographical conditions, they fully accomplished their important mission.

"Sergeant Isamu Yahata, having been attached to the Kawakami Shock Attack Unit, stormed into an enemy artillery position on the night of February 27 where he, as a human bullet, carrying explosives blasted a gun of the 10-centimeter class, thereby meeting a glorious end.

"Sergeant Yukio Tamaru, Lance Corporal Yoshizo Watanabe, Superior Private Marobumi Kojima, and First Class Private Yuichi Morita, in a forestalling operation carried explosives with them and dashed against three enemy tanks accompanied by infantry units, in the neighborhood of Antipolo, east of Manila. They completely blew up all the tanks, besides killing or wounding 15 American soldiers. In this attack, First Class Private Morita met a glorious end.

"Having been garrisoned in the vast Batangas area since the early part of January this year, the Fujishige Unit holding their positions with shock tactics or in offensive-defensive battle, well restricted the numerically superior enemy troops when the latter landed in the neighborhood of Nasugbu. With a small number of men, the Unit also was active in a speedy and daring annihilative operation against the enemy air-borne troops, and thus contributed greatly to the whole operation of the Japanese Forces.

"As an artillery unit, the Takizawa Unit greatly manifested its valor and power in the operation east of Manila. Following the enemy's advance to Manila in the early part of February, the unit under concentrated enemy shellings and bombings surprise attacked the enemy artillery force, checked the American advance, or frustrated penetrations by the enemy, inflicting tremendous losses upon the enemy and facilitating the development of the Japanese operation.

"Lieutenant Kazukuni Ise and Lance Corporal Seiya Fukuda, counterattacking B-29 formations near Tokyo on November 24 last year, shot down one of the giant bombers over the sea area south of Choshi and then, launching a hot chasing operation to a distance as far out as 100-odd kilometers east of Hachijo Island, inflicted fatal damage upon two others, meeting heroic death thereby."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 23

Our U-boats sank out of a strongly escorted convoy bound for Murmansk six freighters fully laden with war material and food aggregating 43,000 tons and two destroyers. Two other vessels totaling 14,000 tons were heavily damaged by torpedo hits.

Our troops were taken back from the bridgehead southeast of Siklos, while our divisions in the shortened positions between Lake Balaton and the Danube foiled the breakthrough attempted by strong Soviet infantry and tank formations. The enemy in fierce defense battle suffered severe casualties. In central Slovakia the constant strong Soviet attacks of Neusohl gained but minor ground, involving high losses.

In upper Silesia the enemy resumed his attempts aiming at a breakthrough against our defense front east of Leobschuetz and our troops time and again started counterthrusts yesterday and achieved an outstanding defensive success with the destruction of 43 enemy tanks. The Glogau garrison in the past few days foiled numerous attacks launched by numerically superior enemy forces against the southern part of the fortress and destroyed 35 Soviet tanks.

The enemy after strong artillery preparation started an attack against the flanks of the Kuestrin bridgehead with infantry and tank formations but their attacks collapsed after minor initial successes. A total of 55 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Our troops on both sides of Danzig in constant heavy battle frustrated the onslaught of 10 Soviet armies. While the enemy made a local advance with superior forces northwest of Zoppot and at Praust, our formations in East Prussia in joint action with our naval forces achieved a defensive success on both sides of Heiligenbeil where the Soviets lost 82 tanks. Heavy naval forces smashed strong enemy deployments west of Danzig.

Also in Courland the Soviet attempts aiming at a breakthrough collapsed. Air formations and flak artillery of the Luftwaffe command joined in the defense battle on the Eastern Front and destroyed 42 tanks and 64 aircraft. In Holland several rifle formation thrusts of the enemy collapsed.

On the lower Rhine the enemy still attempts to conceal his movements and offensive preparations against our artillery fire by putting up strong smokescreens. Our troops also yesterday prevented the Americans in the fighting sector east of Bonn from crossing the lower Sieg. Northeast of Andernach the enemy crossed the Lower Wied and penetrated Neuwied.

In the battle for Rheinhessen and Rheinpfalz, our troops in fierce mobile and local skirmishes defended themselves everywhere against the enemy attempting to advance with the support of tank formations toward the Rhine. Bingen fell into enemy hands. In the town of Mainz fierce street battle rages for the citadel and the command post. While the Americans penetrated Worms, their attempts to cross the Rhine east of Frankenthal collapsed. A total of 28 enemy tanks were destroyed between the forefield of Ludwigshafen and Hassloch in fierce defense battle and the enemy has thus been prevented from making further advance. In Landau area and in the Pfaelzerwald a heavy battle is being waged. Also yesterday attempts made by strong formations of the American 7th Army collapsed so that the enemy failed to roll up our fortifications south of Weissenburg.

In central Italy, there was lively reconnoitering activity on both sides of the front and our paratroops destroyed an enemy stronghold with its garrison.

The defensive battle in the area of Bihac in west Croatia is still being continued.

Attacks of Anglo-American terror formations at daytime have been directed particularly against the residential quarters of Hildesheim, Vienna and some localities in the Rheinish-Westphalian area. British bombers during the night dropped bombs on Villach, Paderborn and the Reich capital. The enemy lost 51 mostly four-engined bombers when he penetrated the Reich territory yesterday.

ANTI-FRANCO MOVEMENT IS GREATLY INTENSIFIED

Prince Don Juan in Geneva Negotiating With Oppositionists to Reach Accord

Domei

ZURICH, March 23.—Prince Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish Throne, is negotiating in Geneva with the representatives of important Spanish resistance movement whose headquarters are in France, according to a Reuter's special correspondent here. The Prince yesterday issued a sensational declaration calling for the resignation of Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco.

The main object of these discussions and Prince Don Juan's policy generally are to reach an agreement with the official anti-Franco opposition, it was disclosed by the correspondent, who added that the Prince does not, however, intend to take the lead in any organized movement.

Plotting Against Franco

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Washington diplomatic quarters see in the manifesto of Prince Don Juan, the pretender to the Spanish Crown, wherein he requested Spanish Chief of State Francisco Franco to resign a contribution to the preparations for the United Nations San Francisco Security Conference according to a Washington dispatch.

They pointed out that it is no longer a secret that the leading Spanish Communists intend to be represented at the San Francisco conference in the hope thus to be able to start action against the present Spanish Government, the dispatch continued.

Prince Don Juan, it appears by his appeal to General Franco to resign, wanted to put forward the claims of the Spanish monarchists.

Reports received in Washington from Mexico City state that the head of the Communistic Spanish junta there has declared that Prince Don Juan has no authority for issuing such a manifesto, the dispatch revealed.

N.Z. Premier Going to London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Frazer is now on his way to London to attend the Commonwealth Conference next month, the preliminary to the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco, according to a London report.

Posthumously Promoted

Major Generals Cho Arima and Rikio Yasuda have been posthumously promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, the War Ministry announced on Friday. Other posthumous promotions announced by the War Ministry the same day were: Colonels Katsuhiko Kudo, Noriyasu Shimamura, Hisashi Yokoyama, Kazuo Orita and Naoji Ozawa, promoted to rank of Major General; Paymaster Inspector Hyoye Nishida promoted to rank of Paymaster Major General; and Surgeon Colonel Kinzo Nakatome promoted to rank of Surgeon Major General.

ASSAILS CHIANG'S SPEECH AS DICTATOR'S ARTIFICE

Yenan Journal Sees Intention to Maintain Kuomintang Domination, Evasion of Issues

In a lengthy editorial, the Yenan newspaper, Hsinhua Jihpao, of March 4 bitterly assailed General Chiang Kai-shek on his speech anent the introduction of constitutional government. The substance of the article is as follows:

"Chiang's speech represents the opinion of the reactionary group forming the oligarchy within the Kuomintang Party. The main points of the speech are three; namely (1) maintenance of Party rule and rejection of the formation of a coalition government, (2) misrepresentation of the Communist Party, (3) continuation of fascist dictatorship under the pretext of calling a National Assembly.

"The 'Three Principles' and other documents taken up by Chiang as grounds for opposing the formation of a coalition government are nothing but a subterfuge of a dictator. The 'Three Principles' of Sun Yat-sen is simply a hypothesis concerning the successive stages in China's political evolution.

"The first requisite is the organization of a coalition government. If a National Assembly is to be called, this can be done after the defeat of Japan. The Chiang Kai-shek regime is responsible for a series of failures and the demand of the Communist Party for the formation of a coalition government is to preclude a repetition of such failures.

"Chiang's attempt to shift the blame for the failure of the Kuomintang-Communist talks on the shoulders of the Communists will never succeed.

"Chiang's proposal for the creation of a war council in the Executive Yuan, with the participation of all parties, but with no authority to make decisions is nothing more than an organ embellishing the rule of a dictator. According to this plan, all parties will be placed on an equal footing legally when constitutional government is inaugurated. In this case, parties other than the Kuomintang will be illegal bodies, before the opening of the National Assembly in question. This is the reason why the Communists, in concert with the Democratic League of China, has rejected the proposal of a war council.

"Chiang also proposes the inclusion of an American general in the three men committee directing the Communist army, but this would mean the betrayal of Chinese interests.

"No important demand put forward by the Communists since 1943 has been accepted by the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"Chiang speaks of 'returning the administration to the people themselves,' in connection with the hypothetical National Assembly slated for November, but this cannot be more than a confession of the plight in which the Chiang Kai-shek regime finds itself. Under the cloak of democracy the regime, controlled by the reactionary group in the Kuomintang, harbors the idea of a fascist dictatorship. The relations between the Kuomintang and the Communists now form a vital issue affecting the fate of the Chinese people, whose true voice is represented by the Communists."

Stalin Sees Benes, Catroux

Domei

MOSCOW, March 21.—Premier Josef Stalin attended by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov conferred with President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovakian regime on Monday. The Soviet Premier also received the French Provisional Government's new Ambassador to the Kremlin General Georges Catroux on the same day.

Iraqi Regent Gets Invitation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—Sir Kingham Cornwallis, retiring British Ambassador to Iraq, has conveyed an invitation to the Regent of Iraq to visit the British King and Queen on his return from his visit to the United States, says a London dispatch.

Terroristic Acts by W. Coast Americans Hold Evacuated Japanese in WRA Camps

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—Terror dished out by hoodlums, arsonists and night-riders, reminiscent of the notorious Klu Klux Klan tactics against American Negroes, is keeping evacuated Japanese and Japanese-Americans from returning to the west coast, an AP correspondent reported today, according to a Washington dispatch. He said that only about 1,700 of the 110,000 forcefully evacuated into the hinterland after Pearl Harbor have gone back and 60,000 are still in the relocation camps waiting to go back or to find homes elsewhere.

Terrorism, intimidation and discrimination by ordinary American citizens have been used against about one out of every 70 evacuees who have returned, the correspondent said. This estimate is by the officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA).

The following is a partial picture of the situation as given by the WRA records and produced by the correspondent on the shameful treatment experienced by some of the evacuees who returned to the west coast, mostly in California.

Their homes have been set on fire; night riders have fired shot-gun blasts into their homes; their homes have been stoned; near Fresno a group of ranchers and business men gave returned Japanese a dead-line for leaving the area; a Los Angeles post office refused to hire back a returned Japanese-American even though he is an American army veteran of this war and had been taken into an American Legion post; and an alumnium company in Los Angeles fired a returned Japanese-American giving as reason for the step the fact that other workers threatened to quit if he stayed.

For lack of space, the list of these cases cannot be given here, but it is impressive, the correspondent said.

Attorney General Biddle, commenting on the situation, merely stated that the "relocation of the Japanese will continue rather slowly and quietly because most of the Japanese will stay in the camps because they are afraid to go home."

The 110,000 removed from the west coast were placed in WRA camps. More than 2,500 of them have gone into the armed services. About 30,000 were released from the camps to settle in other parts of the country.

The west coast terror-tactics has chilled the desire of the Japanese to return. The return of others is delayed because their west coast property is still under lease to people who took it over when they left.

SIMON BOLIVAR CHANGED DESTINY OF CONTINENT

Great Liberator Delivered South America From Spanish Exploitation, Oppression

Simon Bolivar pronounced "Seemoan Bow-lee-var" is unquestionably the greatest man in South America's history. He initiated the revolution against Spain which gave five nations birth; he commanded the armies which won their freedom; he formulated the principles upon which the republics were founded, formed their governments and wrote their constitutions.

To millions of South Americans today, more than a century after his death, Simon Bolivar is almost a deity. Far more than any figure in English or North American history, the Greater Liberator exists in the consciousness of his people as a living entity. In remote pueblos of the Andes, in the deep jungles, around the campfires on the vast llanos, illiterate Indians and peons repeat his words as though they were spoken yesterday. In South American cities, statesmen raise their hats at the mention of his name.

On a summer afternoon in 1805, two men climbed the Holy Mount, one of the hills of Rome, and rested on the summit. One of them, a slight, handsome young man, lay on the ground, his eyes—deep-set, dark and brilliant—starting in fascination at the Eternal City spread out below. The other, older, ill-kempt, his long hair flying in the breeze, stood beside him, talking. From time to time he read from the tattered pages of Rousseau's "Emile," Tom Paine's "The Rights of Man," and works of Voltaire. He talked of the past glories of Rome, of the noble experiments in republican government that had been tried there.

Makes Oath

Finally, as the sunset spread its glow about them, the young man rose to his knees and, "his eyes moist, his face flushed with a feverish animation," spoke these words: "I swear by the God of my fathers and by my native land that my hands shall never tire nor my soul rest until I have broken the chains which bind us to Spain!"

All the rest of his life was devoted to the fulfillment of that oath.

Simon Jose Antonio de la Santisima Trinidad Bolivar y Palacio was a native of Caracas, Venezuela, the pampered and precocious youngest child of one of the wealthiest families of the country. His companion that day was Simon Rodriguez, his tutor from early youth. Bolivar was 22 at the time. At 17 he had been sent to Spain for the "education" then typical of his class. For three years his life was a wild round of luxury and dissipation in Madrid, Paris and London. His charm and wit made him a favorite at the court, in the salons and on the boulevards. A master swordsman, a fine dancer, a superb horseman and with plenty of money to throw around, he was known as the young Prince Bolivar. London tailors copied his clothes. Paris shops featured the "chapeau Bolivar."

Wife Changes Life

But this phase of his life came to a sudden end; he met, loved and married Maria Teresa del Toro. She was a lovely, fragile creature, "not," Bolivar said afterward, "created for this world." In a few months she died of a fever. Torn by profound grief, Bolivar saw in the death of his wife a mystic sign. "It lifted me from the realm of worldly things and centered by thoughts upon the problems of my oppressed land."

He sought and found again the teacher of his early youth, Rodriguez. On long, walking trips together, Bolivar absorbed with new-born ardor the doctrines of his mentor. In 1804 he stood in the Cathedral of Notre Dame and saw Napoleon crown himself emperor. "The act," he said, "appeared to me as the fulmination of hell. The crown which he placed upon his head was a relic of the Dark Ages."

Soon after, on the Holy Mount, he spoke the words which dedicated his life and determined the destiny of half a continent.

Leaves for Venezuela

Bolivar's resolve was one of magnificent presumption. The 23-year-old youth enjoyed no particular prestige in the land he proposed to liberate. His military experience was limited to a few years in the Venezuelan militia. But he was born with vast confidence in himself, and with an unlimited capacity for great dreams; and dreams always with him demanded immediate efforts toward realization. He sailed for Venezuela, going by way of Boston.

Though Spain had shamelessly exploited and oppressed her colonies in the New World for three centuries, there had never been any organized movement for independence. In fact, when General Francisco Miranda of Venezuela, who had fought under Washington in the American Revolution, attempted to deliver the colony, he had met armed resistance from his countrymen. His small army was destroyed, he himself was forced to flee to England.

When Bolivar landed in Venezuela, he began to work underground through a group of young aristocrats, fostering the idea of revolution among the people. Then, realizing his lack of military knowledge, he persuaded Miranda to return.

Venezuela Declared Free

On July 3, 1811, Bolivar uttered the word "Liberty" for the first time that it was spoken publicly in the land, and demanded absolute independence from Spain. A tremendous wave of patriotic emotionalism swept Caracas, and a Congress of patriots declared Venezuela free.

The die was cast. Miranda tried to whip together an army from motley bands of peons and elegant young aristocrats who fancied themselves as officers. It was a discouraging task and in the end he failed. A contributing factor to his defeat was a terrific earthquake that destroyed a large part of his troops and stores. Bolivar, in a frenzy, striving to arouse the disheartened people, cried out amid the dust and ruins of the capital city. "If even Nature joins forces with tyranny to oppose us, we will war against her too, and bend her to our will!"

But the veteran Spanish legions routed the Venezuelan volunteers and captured Caracas. Soon the First Republic was dead. Miranda was on a Spanish ship bound for death in the prison at Cadiz, and Simon Bolivar was a penniless exile on the island of Curacao, then belonging to England.

To anyone less inspired, there would have appeared not the faintest glimmer of hope. Everything he had owned—his great estates, vast herds of cattle, blocks of city property—were gone, confiscated by the Spaniards. He had to beg from strangers to keep himself alive. But after only a few weeks he escaped to the colony of New Granada (Colombia) where a garrison of patriot troops held a bit of seacoast. Here he was given command of 200 men—ragged, barefoot Negroes, Indians and half-castes.

In the first phase of the struggle Bolivar had learned a great deal about how war should be waged against the Spaniards. He had been in action, acquitting himself with distinction. Now, on the night of December 21, 1812, he took the Spanish garrison at Tenerife by surprise, destroyed it and captured its arsenal. The next night he swooped down on Mompox and dispersed the Spanish forces. So it went for six days—six battles, six victories, six towns delivered. In two weeks he cleared the whole area of the enemy.

At every village Bolivar was received with acclaim by the people, and hundreds of recruits flocked to his banner. Encouraged, he now proposed a drive on his native Caracas. It was a major undertaking. Between him and his goal were 6,000 Spanish troops and 500 miles of mountain terrain.

Conquers Western Venezuela

Early in February, 1813, Bolivar set out with 500 men. Burdened with arms and packs, the men fought their way across frigid plateaus and deep, rocky gorges, and struggled through trackless and steaming jungles, bleeding from the thorns and swarming insects. And Bolivar, tireless, urging them on, inspiring them with his words; his eyes flashing, jests on his lips, singing ribald French songs.

The military action of the campaign were of the same heroic character. Bolivar, then and always, used audacity, swiftness, surprise—avoiding frontal attacks, taking the enemy in the flank, breaking off segments and destroying them. The Spanish forces fell one by one before him, and his own troops increased with each victory until they became a true army with artillery cavalry and medical corps. Within 90 days from the start of his march he fought and won six major battles and reconquered the whole western part of Venezuela. When he advanced upon Caracas the frightened Spanish commander surrendered without a fight.

The demonstration that greeted his entrance into Caracas was something out of the annals of ancient Rome. At the city portals Bolivar, bareheaded, handsome in great Wellington boots and white and blue uniform heavy with gold lace, stepped into a chariot hung with laurel and palm. Twelve maidens dressed in white and garlanded with flowers took up a silken rope and slowly drew him through the streets. The crowds cheered with wild frenzy, cannon thundered and church bells clamored, and the petals of roses, oleander and camellias showered down from balconies.

A hastily-formed Congress declared the Republic once more and conferred upon Bolivar the title of Liberator—the only title he used throughout his life.

But soon the great ships of Spain came sailing across the Atlantic, and Spanish veterans of the Napoleonic Wars swarmed in from the coast cities. Bolivar had to face them what means he could wring from an impoverished, unsettled, primitive land.

For 14 years the battle raged, spreading across the whole face of the continent. Over this vast field Bolivar led his meager armies, always outnumbered, ill-clothed, ill-fed, without enough arms. Once they went into battle with one round of shot per man; once without any, relying on bamboo lances and bows and arrows. Cut off here, Bolivar would strike there. An army lost here, he would appear miraculously with another one there. "Nothing can compare," the Spanish commander wrote his king, "with the untiring activity of that leader. Twelve consecutive pitched battles in which his best troops and officers have been left on the field have not been sufficient to break the tenacity with which he makes war against us."

Once the Spaniards, with strong artillery and cavalry units, were camped for the night with 3000 horses herded in a rope corral. One of Bolivar's cavalry leaders tied the dried hides of steers to the tails of 50 of his own horses, and sent them flying into the Spanish herd. The enemy horses, crazed by the noise, stampeded among the sleeping Spanish troops and, in the darkness and confusion, the patriots came in with saber and lance.

Another time, in the deep Andes, Bolivar was trapped with his army in a narrow chasm. The cliffs rose sheer all around, a foaming stream tumbled down a gorge on his flank, and from the heights above the Spaniards poured a terrific fire into his ranks. As evening came on, mists gathered in the gorges and the firing ceased. For more than two hours there was silence. Then suddenly a last ray of sunlight broke through, the veil of mist lifted, and the Spaniards turned suddenly to face a mad charge of shot and bayonet that came down on them from above. Under cover of the mist Bolivar's troops had scrambled like flies a thousand feet up the mountainside. Where the walls rose perpendicularly they had stuck their bayonets into crevices in the rock and climbed up upon them as upon rungs of a ladder.

Although his armies were often defeated, Bolivar's confidence in ultimate triumph never wavered. Once, at a banquet given by his officers, he jumped up on the long table and strode the length of it, crying, "As I cross this table from one end to the other, I shall march from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Panama to Cape Horn, until the last Spaniard is expelled!" Then, turning, he strode back. "And thus," he shouted, "I shall return, never having harmed a soul save those who oppose the completion of my sacred mission!" And he meant that, too; for it was almost exactly what he did.

(To Be Continued)

Kurihara Lauds Nippon Fighting Power In Smashing Strong Enemy Task Forces

In connection with the recent Imperial Headquarters' announcement on the war results achieved when the enemy task forces appeared in the waters near Japan, Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on Friday stated as follows:

"The blows dealt on the enemy task force have been indeed great. The achievement, by the grace of heaven, has been the direct result of the valorous fighting spirit of the soldiers at the front for which we must express our deepest thanks.

"At the same time it may be said that from the nature of modern war this result is the war achievement of the one hundred million people of Japan.

"However, it must be stated here that the invading task forces do not comprise the total armed strength of the enemy nor, inasmuch as the blows inflicted on them have been considerable, can it be said that they are decisive.

"Judging from various factors it is a foregone conclusion that the enemy will repeat the same kind of attacks but let us show the total strength of the nation in beating back such attacks. On the front, every last man from the Supreme Commander down to the lowest ranking soldier is waiting for the chance to strike at the enemy, confident that one supreme crushing blow can be dealt on them."

Catalogue on Request

Distributors of Empress Beds

NIPPON BED CO., LTD.

8 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6651, 5820

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥135,000,000

President: TAKEO KATO

Vice-President: ZENSAKU SEKINE

Managing Directors: KENKICHI TAKAGI, YUZURU KIMURA, KANOH SHUNDO, SHINPEI WATANABE

HEAD OFFICE: 6, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches: Dairen, Shanghai

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants

66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE

Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789

P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. [illegible]

Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]

Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices: Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices: SHANGHAI & [illegible]

Yokohama Branch: [illegible]

Tokyo Branch: Marunouchi 1-chome, [illegible]

STRONG DEFENSE SETUP IS EMPHASIZED BY KOISO

Structure of Home Front Being Strengthened to Expand Output Capacity

In a radio address to the nation on the night of March 21, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso made clear the determination of the Government to establish a sound defense structure on the Japanese mainland through the services of all the people in expanding both productive capacity and industrial on a scale hitherto never attempted.

Earlier on the day of Prime Minister Koiso's broadcast, the Cabinet at an extraordinary meeting had approved the "Matter Concerning the Enforcement of the General Mobilization of Labor for Decisive Victory." The action of the Cabinet involves measures which are necessary to secure the supply of labor in the volume necessary to perfect the system of defense, install a complete air defense system, increase foodstuff production, extend the output of arms which are expected to play a large role in carrying the war through to its end, increase the supply of fuel and materials, and strengthen the system of transportation.

Prime Minister Koiso's speech has left no doubt about the determination of the Government to act deliberately in brushing aside all considerations that may stand in the way of the speedy realization of these measures.

March 26 will witness a conference of Deputy Councillors of the Prefectural Governments to discuss ways and means of realizing the goal set by the Government. Quarters close to the Government have hope of completing by the end of the month all preparations for the endorsement of the plan which, while meeting the conditions of finishing the enemy in the battle on the Japanese mainland, will also make sure of victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The greatest concern of the Government is to secure the labor necessary for the success of measures for the defense of the Japanese mainland, expansion of the production of foodstuffs, strengthening the system of transport, and the maintenance of basic industries at the highest pitch of efficiency. The realization of these measures will involve a complete reversal of the policy under which mental, rather than physical, labor has been made to count in industries of national importance.

In order to keep the various branches of vital industries amply supplied with labor at all times, the Government envisages an interchange of labor between those departments of industry which are conditioned differently, such as between agriculture and fishing on the one hand, and other branches of industry on the other. In the fields of agriculture and fishing, the Government intends to see that all who are engaged in these industries at present, whether or not they are absolutely indispensable to the undertakings, are not employed in other industries.

The Government is also planning to have graduates of national schools and students of higher schools who are from agricultural districts, to assist in agriculture as much as possible. For the increased production of coal, liquid fuel and vital metals, the Government is expected to arrange for members of the Service to the State Through Labor Corps to assist the regular personnel of these industries.

The Government intends to do all it can to provide the necessary volume of labor to such industrial undertakings which are absolutely necessary to make certain of victory in the war, such as the manufacture of aircraft, arms for use by members of the Special Attack Corps, and various types of arms for use on the ground.

Cabinet Holds Meeting

The regular Cabinet meeting for Friday was held as scheduled in the Diet Building at 6:30 p.m. with the attendance of Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other Ministers. Matters relating to the organization of volunteer service corps were discussed and approved at the meeting, which ended at 7:40 p.m.

Obituary

Mitsuo Tashiro, professor at the Foreign Language School for over 40 years during which time he was active in promoting German and Japanese cultural interests, and dean of the preparatory course of Jochi University, passed away at the age of 66 on the morning of March 20. Memorial services will be held from 10 a.m. today at his residence at Nishi Takaido, Suginami.

Ei Mamiya, 75, priest at the Rinsen and Seiken Temples at Kyoto, while in Shanghai on a comfort tour of soldiers, died of blood poisoning on the night of March 21.

Japanese Thought and Character

Michizane and Culture Mission to China

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

(I)

The most celebrated episode in the official career of Sugawara Michizane, unless it was his own spectacular fall, was the discontinuance in 894 A.D., of the age-old institution of Japan's Cultural Mission to China. The first of these missions was fulfilled by Ono no Imoko in 607 under the regency of the famous Shotoku Taishi, and since that time about 12 missions had been dispatched, and Michizane, if he had accepted the appointment, would have made the 13th ambassador. But he memorialized the Throne praying for the abolition of the embassy, and accordingly it was abolished after a record of nearly three centuries since the days of Prince Shotoku.

It marks the end of Japan's cultural pupilage to China and the beginning of the rise of pure national culture in all branches of art learning and religion which characterizes the Heian period. The iridescent flowers of indigenous culture which covered the Heian period, when all the nations of Europe were sunk in the darkest of the Dark Ages, began to appear, it seems, immediately after Michizane had severed cultural relations with the Continent.

The reasons which had led him to present his famous memorial were briefly stated in a previous article. The risks and dangers involved in the journey were too great; the expenses too heavy. Both were hardly justified by the benefits received. Japan had already learned enough, or more than enough, of what China could teach, and the Chinese capital Chang-an (Si-an) then was in a distressful state of political commotion, hardly fit to receive the mission. Domestic politics also influenced. His rivals were anxious to procure his prolonged absence, if possible, for ever, by sending him upon this honorable but perilous mission.

If seen in historical perspective, we may say that the times were ripe for the decision. Not only did the culture mission survive its usefulness; the native culture, fertilized and nurtured by foreign learning for so long a period, was ready to bear its bloom and fruits but this continued alien engrafting retarded rather than helped it. Lastly there was the important personal factor in the erudite Michizane whose word gave sufficient weight to the memorial to carry it through all possible opposition which might otherwise have been raised. It is not easy to abolish any custom or institution which has been in approved practice for nearly three centuries. Some scholars opine that it was the astute Uta Tenno who, convinced of the advisability of discontinuing the China mission, had caused Michizane to advise it.

Culture Pioneers

While we never tire of praising the graces and beauties of Heian culture, especially of pure native-style literature, unsurpassed in all our history, we cannot but wonder at the zeal and resolution and dauntless spirit of emulation with which Japanese scholars and statesmen had worked for so many generations to master Continental arts and learning of which the culture mission was a unique monument. The history of mankind tells of many vigorous, enterprising nations from Phoenicia and Carthage, Greece and Rome, to Portugal, Holland and England whose plucky sons had disdained the perils of the oceans and distant travel for the advantages of trade, discovery of new lands, as well as for the spoils of arrant piracy; and also of many individual empire-builders like Peter I of Russia and King Frederick of Prussia who passed years in foreign countries mastering their arts and science. But where do we see a parallel of this culture mission to China—the systematic national institution which had been maintained for nearly three centuries under the direct dictation of the Throne? Each mission consisted of a larger number of members than any present-day embassy, including some persons of exalted rank, even of royal or semi-royal blood, and scholars numbering several hundred. They were received in the Chinese court with courtesy and respect due to the representatives of a friendly independent nation and their return home was an occasion of enthusiastic welcome like that of a victorious General from the battle. But the hardships and perils encountered in their journeys were enormous. Many of them never reached their destination or returned home alive. Some were drowned with their shipwrecked craft; others stranding on savage islands were "eaten by tigers," which was the picturesque way of saying that they met with tragic death at unknown hands. All this risk and hardship, this danger and expense were cheerfully borne, not for any material benefit, but for the honorable purpose of enriching the minds and promoting the spiritual wealth of the nation. In old Japan the term foreign intercourse always meant intercourse of culture for the exchange of ideas and fruits of knowledge and art until the new relations of "trade" which means "exploitation" and of "policy" meaning "predatory policy" were forced upon our hands at the beginning of the new era.

Treated As Equal

It will be interesting therefore to call back the memory of some of extraordinary adventures, as thrilling as those of sailor fighters in sea battle, which many members of the culture missions had encountered.

It was the celebrated Shotoku Taishi who conceived, planned and executed the first mission, as already stated. Though Buddhism and its culture had been first introduced to this country from Pekche (Kudara) by the agency of a Chosen envoy, the Prince knew that its fountainhead was in China and determined to establish direct cultural relations with the celestial empire. Thus in 607 Ono no Imoko was sent to China, then under the Sui dynasty, so that this and the next mission must strictly be called Sui-missions, not the Tang-mission as the later ones are called. The official message Imoko carried on this occasion was the celebrated document addressed "to the ruler of the land of the setting sun by the ruler of the land of the rising sun." Its audacity is said to have astounded the proud Sui monarch who had probably expected that the Japanese envoy would grovel at his feet as became a little humble pupil before a great superior teacher. His resentment, however, was soon replaced by a sincere esteem for the high spirit shown by the Japanese as well as by their noble demeanor, and he did the envoy many acts of civility, even appointing a return embassy to escort Imoko back home. Imoko returned to Yamato next year, accompanied by the Chinese envoy; and when the latter took his leave the Sovereign appointed Imoko once more, this time, as formal Culture Envoy to visit the Chinese court. This time Imoko had taken eight scholars, curiously all of them offspring of Chosen immigrants. Six of them subsequently returned, one of them, Shoan by name, after 32 years' absence, to fill high posts in the Government while the two others somehow never returned.

First Tang Ambassador

The result of this Sui mission was deemed so beneficial that the Government decided to make of it a permanent institution that everything worth knowing about Buddhist culture and secular civilization of China should be learned. Hence the inauguration of Ken-to-shi (dispatch-to-Tang-ambassador). By this time the Sui dynasty (589-618) had fallen, replaced by the great Tang dynasty (618-911), and the word "To" (Tang) had become the synonym of "foreign," "novel," "China," "excellent," "exotic," etc. though in later ages it was destined to become a term of contempt as in "ke-to-jin."

The first Kentoshi left in 630, that is, two years before Mohamet died, and nine years after Shotoku Taishi was no more. The last or the 12th mission left Japan in 838, that is, in early Heian period when the Imperial capital had already moved from Nara to Kyoto. It covered a period of 208 years, reigned over by 21 Sovereigns. Of course, many unofficial missions, cultural, tradal, religious, had meanwhile gone to various cities of China and Chosen at their own risk and expense, and some of these men got mixed up with members of the Kentoshi previously sent, so that new names were found among those returned as members of official missions, while more names were missing among those mentioned as Kentoshi members at their departure.

Every culture mission was headed by Chief Ambassador, assisted by one or sometimes two Vice-Ambassadors. After they presented their credentials at the Chang-an court, and received the customary round of state entertainments and made arrangements necessary for the sojourn of the scholars, they set out homeward bound, accompanied by the old scholars who had completed their studies. They travelled by easy stages enlivened by sightseeing, etc., reaching home, if all went well, after a year's absence. Many of the scholars stayed 10 years or so and these were considered "early returners," while others stayed 20 years or more.

Sailing from Naniwa (Osaka) or later from Hakata in Kyushu, they passed weeks, even months before they reached their destination. Many never touched dry ground. No wonder that both officials and students honored with Kentoshi appointments felt like the soldier going to battle, determined to come home victorious or to perish in the fight. On the eve of their departure they drank one another's health in cold water lest they should not meet again on earth to give or receive the last earthly service. Gods and Buddhas were appealed to, farewell parties held. The Emperor himself condescended to entertain the envoy and his suite at a special banquet, receiving in audience representatives of the departing scholars. The Manyo anthology contains many poems written by members of Kentoshi missions and their kindred and friends, full of good wishes for the journey, love and grief at their long separation; of which the following exchanged between a man bound to Silla and his wife are very famous.

From the Wife

Kimiga yuku
Umibe no yado ni
Kiri tata ba
Aga tachi negeku
Iki to shiri mase

(If, around the inn, near the sea you are sailing, you see mists rising, know that it is the sight I am heaving as in my lone home I am weeping).

From the Husband

Waga yuye ni
Imo nageku rashi
Kazehaya no
Ura no okibe ni
Kiri tana-bike-ri

(For the love of me my wife is weeping at home, methinks; in the offing far—across the wind-swept shore of Kazehaya I see the mists sweeping fast).

Another voyager was cheered and strengthened in the course of his voyage as he remembered his chaste spouse praying for his welfare at home:

Masakiku te
Imo ga iwawa ba
Okitsu nami
Chiye ni tatsu tomo
Sawari arame yamo

(My wife, so hale and hardy, is praying for me, I know; see how the waves of the deep rise in a thousand folds in vain to do me harm).

NEW INSECTICIDES FOUND FOR WAR AGAINST NATURE

Chemical Compounds Known As Gesarol, Neocid Paralyze Insects by Mere Contact

The war being waged at present among men all over the world has not put a stop to another struggle—man's war with insects, and for the latter war new chemical weapons have been developed in the last few years, namely, Gesarol and Neocid which will paralyze insects by mere contact, according to an article by R. Wiesmann which appeared in a recent issue of The XXth Century published in Shanghai. Mr. Wiesmann's article follows:

Until recently, the most popular insecticides were arsenic compounds—lead arsenate and calcium arsenate—which, however, are poisonous to all living creatures. Hence there have long been endeavors to replace lead arsenate—which, although effective, has many hygienic drawbacks—by nonpoisonous substances. Nicotine derris and pyrethrum were unsuited wherever prolonged effectiveness was required. Moreover, no insecticides of lasting effectiveness against mosquitoes, lice, and especially flies were known until recently. Just after the outbreak of war, however, a Swiss firm succeeded in producing an insecticide known as "Gesarol" which, although extremely toxic to insects, is harmless to human beings and domestic animals. This quickly led to the production of other insecticides known under the collective name of "Neocid" or "DDT," which have acquired tremendous importance.

It took many years to achieve this result. Some 10 years ago, after a few vague initial experiments, a small group of chemists began a systematic study of the problem. After four years of hard work, the practical solution to the first task they had set themselves was found: a new moth-proofing compound called "Mitin." Mitin is a product not only of toxological work but of dyestuff chemistry as well, and it may be regarded as a colorless, water-soluble dye with a toxic effect upon moths. Wool impregnated with it is moth-proof for ever, as Mitin is impervious to light, to washing and to hard rubbing. The next step was to isolate the nonwater-soluble toxic component from the chemical structure of the new product and examine it for its utility as a plant insecticide. What the chemists wanted to find was an insecticide similar to those produced by nature herself (pyrethrine, retenone, etc.) but impervious to light and chemical action. After having followed several false tracks, they finally managed to find a solution: an insecticide which was effective when eaten by the insects. Further studies produced a whole series of such insecticides.

However, this still left all those insects unaccounted for which suck their food as, for instance, lice, mosquitoes, flies. By combining other chemical groups with the insecticides already found in additional years of painstaking work, the first lasting synthetic contact insecticide was finally discovered. The new product did not have to be eaten by the insects; the creatures died from merely touching it. It belonged to the diaryltrichlormethylmethane group. The chemists working upon it believed themselves to be the first ever to have produced this group by synthesis. But a close check on all the literature on chemistry revealed the fact that more than 70 years ago a German student synthesized several representatives of this group but dismissed his discovery in six lines in a chemical journal. One of the most effective of these compounds, easily to be produced on a technical scale, was dichlordiphenyltrichlormethylmethane (DDT), one of the active principles of the Gasarol and Neocid group. Its chief ingredients are chlorine, alcohol, and sulphuric acid.

How It Works

According to thorough toxological examinations, DDT exerts its effect upon the nerves of insects by mere contact. If, for example, weevils or flies are placed in glass bowls previously sprayed with a solution containing one per cent of Gesarol and allowed to walk around on the dried film, being afterward placed in untreated bowls, the following can be observed. After 10 minutes of contact with the Gesarol film in the case of the weevils, and after no more than 30 seconds in the case of the flies, the insects soon show signs of paralysis of the legs, then of the wings, with ensuing total paralysis leading to their death. Once the first symptoms of paralysis have become apparent the insects are sure to perish. Hence the poisoning is not reversible.

The working of this poisoning can be explained as follows. The outer covering of the insect body, called chitin, is in turn covered by a lipoid, i.e., waxlike film which is water-repellent. Since the dry contact insecticide is soluble in this lipoid substance, its penetration to the nerves is aided, indeed, made possible by this close-fitting "raincoat." It many also be assumed that the poison is very soluble in the nerve substance and is conducted by the nerves to the abdominal nerve center. This explains the progressive paralysis of the insects. Moreover, the effective components of the Gesarol-Neocid group are extremely toxic to insects even in infinitesimal quantities. Exact experiments have shown that, in the case of the ordinary fly and the moth caterpillar, one ten-thousandth of one millionth of a gram per square centimeter is sufficient to ensure death.

No More Arsenates

The plant insecticides of the Gesarol group have solved the arsenic problem in agriculture and fruit-growing. Experiments made since 1941 have proved that Gesarol combines the valuable properties of the arsenates—lasting effect and high toxicity—with the contact effect of the old, perishable contact insecticides. We have already stressed its harmlessness to man and beast. This has made it possible to combat pests which could formerly not be got at with the ordinary insecticides. The latest reports on the results achieved in experiments made in tropical and subtropical countries are enthusiastic.

Fruit growers are already widely using the new product. Thanks to the non-poisonous nature of the insecticide, no regard need be paid in treating the trees to the state of ripeness of the fruit or to products grown under the trees. In wine growing, the new insecticide has replaced arsenate as well as nicotine. Neither the ripening of the grapes nor fermentation nor the aroma or taste of the wine is affected by it. In vegetable raising, arsenates cannot be employed at all for reasons of hygiene, while the well-known contact insecticides (dusting with derris) are very limited in duration and effect. Here the new product with its continuous contact effect often provides the advantage of a single treatment.

In farming, there were quite a number of beetles doing great damage to the crops against which the only weapon used was arsenic. Instead of having to shoot at sparrows as hitherto, the farmers can now lay the tiny chemical "contact mines," which silently kill the nervous system of the pests. Thousands of tons of potatoes, turnips, rapeseed, etc., have already been saved in a single season in Europe with the aid of Gesarol. In view of the widespread storing of grain in silos nowadays, it was an obvious step to try to attack corn pests with this new chemical group of contact insecticides. The result is a product being marketed now of which no more than 100 grams need be admixed to every 100 kilograms of grain in order to destroy these pests within a few days. Since the effective agent in these products is on some cases not even affected by soil bacteria, it was possible to put out an emulsion, called "Gesapon," which destroys insect pests living underground.

All in all it can be said that the discovery has opened up new paths in protecting plants from insect pests. Not only has the difficult problem of arsenates been largely done away with: new plant insecticides have been produced which offer undreamed-of possibilities in their employment. They represent new chemical weapons in mankind's struggle with nature.

Fly-Proofing a Stable

One particular use for Gesarol was already discovered in the course of the first experiments; in 1942 it was possible for the first time to put an end to the plague of flies in stables by spraying the ceilings and walls with a one per cent solution of Gesarol. Quite apart from their unhygienic aspects, flies in stables reduce, according to recent investigation, the cows' production of milk by as much as 14 per cent. A single treatment was enough to keep stables practically free of flies for five to six weeks.

As a result of these initial successes in the combating of flies, Neocid and its derivatives were produced for combating various insects which carry disease. Today the fight against lice has been greatly simplified through the proofing of underwear against lice. Underwear can now be impregnated very easily with a special preparation. As body lice are very sensitive to the toxic agent—they quickly cease to bite, stop laying eggs, and die within 24 to 48 hours—this impregnating of the underwear is the most efficient and enduring protection against lice known so far. Since lice are the carriers of typhus germs, the military authorities of all countries have shown great interest in the new insecticide, and the impregnating of soldiers' underwear with Neocid TX has been carried out successfully on various fronts during recent years. The method affords full protection against lice without in any way harming the wearer. While Professor Rose of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin gave a lecture last spring to the Medical Society of Basel on successful typhus prophylaxis by the impregnating of underwear with Neocid, there have been more recent reports on the checking of a typhus epidemic in Naples with the new insecticide—known for short as DDT.

Of equal importance is the progress made in the prophylaxis of tropical diseases carried by mosquitoes as a result of the lasting effect of the new insecticide. Take malaria, for instance. It is spread by the anopheles mosquito which, by sucking the blood of a malaria sufferer, infects itself with germ of this disease. In the stomach of the mosquito the malaria plasmodia undergo a development which finally brings them into the saliva glands of the mosquito. Not until this development of the plasmodia has been completed (according to the surrounding temperature it takes from one to four weeks) is the bite of the mosquito infectious. If in malaria-infested regions the ceilings and walls of living quarters are sprayed with a suitable solution of the new insecticide, there is a safe prospect of the mosquitoes coming into contact with the sprayed surface and quickly dying before the plasmodia have had time to develop to the infectious stage. None of the sprays hitherto used for combating the mosquito plague possesses a lasting effect covering many weeks and, moreover, killing flies as well as mosquitoes in a like manner. In addition to this method, there is also another possibility of waging the hitherto hopeless fight against the malaria carriers far more successfully: when lightly dusted on the surfaces of water in which the anopheles breeds, the new insecticide is able in a concentration of one to three grams per square meter to destroy all mosquito larvae within a very short time. In contrast to the old method of covering ponds with kerosene or Paris green, the new method does not harm the fish and other living creatures in such waters.

Indeed, a new epoch in the combating of plant diseases, of epidemics and diseases of man and beast, has dawned.

Press Comments

Saturday, March 24

DECISIVE BATTLE ON THE SEA

MAINICHI—The enemy has placed himself in the position where he must sustain a heavy loss of his fighting strength. The enemy task force which air-raided the south-eastern part of Kyushu, the Shikoku, Chugoku and Kinki areas was able to inflict only small losses on our side. He has not only failed to attain his goal but has been made to suffer heavy losses such as have not been seen in recent times. The war results achieved by our Air Units during the four-day hot pursuit of the enemy task force in its retreat from the war theater were enormous, including five regular aircraft carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and one unidentified type warship sunk and 180 planes downed. In addition, the number of deck planes which were sunk together with their carriers must also have been large. Moreover, a considerable number of the enemy's warships must also have been damaged.

These brilliant war results were obtained because the attack was made mostly by our Special Attack Units. Many of the heroes who attacked the enemy have not returned to their base, making it certain that there are additional war results which failed to be reported to our base. The loss of 150 planes on our side is a matter of great regret, but when compared with the immensity of the enemy losses, our sacrifice is but slight. On each and every one of our planes were members of our Special Attack Units, men who represent the shining example of the entire Japanese Fighting Forces. All performed their duty of serving their motherland at the sacrifice of their lives. It is this spirit which has resulted in the present splendid war results, and it is this spirit which will bring about further war results. We express our boundless thanks to our Special Attack Units and pray that through their further action still larger results will be obtained.

Our defense preparations against the enemy plan for landing on our mainland requires further speeding up and added strengthening. On the other hand, to smash the enemy out in the seas before they land on the mainland, we must also continue our utmost efforts. The enemy is pushing ahead in his desire for an early termination of the war and will naturally approach the mainland frequently with his sea and air forces. Such opportunities should not be missed by us. Hence, it is a decisive factor for us to send as many aircraft supplies as possible to our heroes of the Special Attack Corps with which to smash the enemy on the ocean.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements of request to the editor by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126, Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Exchange

WOOLEN blanket (large size) wanted in exchange with Johny Walker Red Label. Apply Box 6, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

BY party with no children, large Japanese or foreign style house. Must be at least partly furnished. Any location on any of the suburban lines acceptable but must be within Tokyo Metropolis limits. Apply Box 9, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FOREIGN style house, complete with anti air raid accommodation and furniture. Three 8 mat and one 4 mat rooms, bath, flush toilet. Convenient location. Rent ¥90 plus ¥30 for furniture rent. Please telephone Mita (45) 6066.

FINE foreign style two-storied house with complete furniture, 4 rooms, telephone, all modern conveniences. Convenient location, quiet. Cook and amah available. Please apply by telephone Akasaka (48) 3128.

PARTLY furnished semi-foreign house, 7 rooms, flush toilets, telephone. Kaminokizaka, Toritsu Koto, Toyoko line. Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SOME nicely furnished rooms in Japanese style house with hard floor, and telephone. Suitable for office or private. Servants available. Quiet location. Apply by telephone: Takanawa (44) 3062.

For Sale

BABY swing, Japanese made, to be used in chamber. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CAPEHART radio-phonograph with record changer for repeat, single and both sides. Highest standard imported machine in a gorgeous cabinet. Apply Box 2, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC fan, iron, double iron bed, portable gramophone with some records, medium size men's suits, a pair of practically new ladies' low heel shoes, rentan stove. Willing to exchange with oil or other foodstuffs. Apply Box 8, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC hair dryer (with foreign motor), beauty parlor equipment. Show cases, finger-nail polish (foreign make). Rentan stove (iron) and fuels (botan rentan, 6 inches). Large round plate-glass mirror, sofa, table, excellent chairs, waiting-room furniture. Apply Box 447, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG Shorthand Instruction Book with Key. "Dictionary" "Speed Studies" with Key, which is entitled "Dictation Drills." "Dictation for Modern Business." Apply to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

IMPORTED bed, furniture and household utensils. Price will be arranged personally. Apply S. Kiyoda, No. 61, Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku (near Akasaka Kuyakusho tramstop).

INDIAN minced meat balls prepared from meat, wheat flour, ghee (clarified butter, and rich spices). Indian sweet balls (prepared from sweet potatoes, wheat flour, ghee, saffron, and almonds). V. B. Sheth, No. 343, Mure, Mitakamachi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo-to. Five minutes from Inokashira Koen station.

LADIES' dark blue suede shoes with blue crepe sole, size 6, brand new. Woolen pullover, short sleeves, small size. Black woolen dress, long sleeves. Apply Box 5, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEMO pad for engagement, 54 pages, (54 weeks). Size: 8" X 5". Price ¥2.00 per copy. Apply Box 442, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
Herrscher's Red Label) to highest bidder. Apply Box 446, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE bottle of old Scotch Whisky (Jos. Herrscher's Red Label) to highest bidder. Apply Box 446, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO (Bluthner); roll top desk; revolving easy chair; three chairs, sofa; and round table. Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

REMINGTON typewriter, standard model, electric fan, vacuum cleaner, binocular, portable and table model phonographs, Victor electric gramophone, etc. Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, 9 tubes, beautiful tone, with complete spare set of tubes. ¥4,000. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE-CABINET, best imported make, with certificate for actual fire exposure and impact tests, besides guarantee for ageing. Will stand fire reaching 2,000 degrees F. for 2 hours. Size 6.5 × 4.0 × 3.0 ft. To highest bidder. Apply Box 450, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWIN bed set. One single Simmons bed. One dining room set (one table, six chairs, one sideboard) beautiful finish. One wardrobe all imported. Telephone (06) 6310. Between 6-8 p.m.

UNDERWOOD typewriter, standard size, in excellent condition. Can be seen at Nippon Times office. Apply Box 10, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

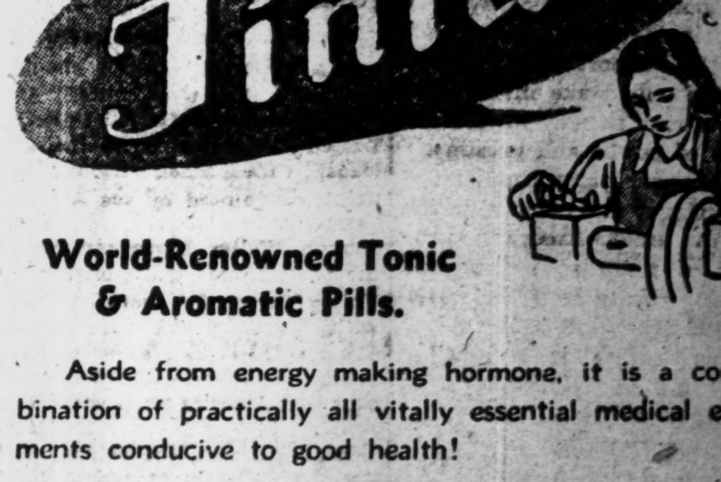
SUITCASE and small size trunk wanted immediately. Apply Box 449, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

RUSSIAN language [illegible] Special [illegible] Library. Also books sold and bought or exchanged. [illegible] Balykoff, 8 [illegible], Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

H. ORA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies' Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
4, Itchome, Tamuracho, Shiba
Tokyo Tel.: Ginza (57) 1062

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation),
"CULTURE THROUGH TRAVEL"
Travel Facilities of Every Kind for Everybody
Head Office: 6 Ōtemati 1-tyome, Tokyo
270 local offices throughout East Asia and elsewhere, at
Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, Syonan, Kuala, Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Medan, Palembang, Manila, Berlin, etc.



World-Renowned Tonic & Aromatic Pills.

Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!

Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking JINTAN daily.

Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 803, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1945

The Contents of a 'Diplomatic Offensive'

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu effectively hit the core of the much discussed subject of a Japanese "diplomatic offensive" when he declared before the Diet last Friday that, whatever Japan may decide to do in this regard, the general direction of her line of action has been inexorably set by the fact that "our ideals are already embraced in the five basic principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations".

This statement, given in reply to Representative Yusuke Tsurumi's interpellation as to whether the present did not present an unsurpassed opportunity to launch a diplomatic offensive, should do much to clarify the public mind as to what is meant by a diplomatic offensive and what can be expected from it. For, intense has been the anticipation in some quarters of some specific diplomatic action on the part of Japan with respect to preparations for the postwar period.

If by a diplomatic offensive is meant the publication of elaborate paper plans for postwar world organization to compete with the enemy's Dumbarton Oaks plan, Bretton Woods plan, and other similar plans, Japan has no need to follow suit. As Foreign Minister Shigemitsu pointed out, "The enemy has depended on his opportunism and now shows a difference of views in regard to his war aims." These enemy differences arise from the fact that the enemy plans are based on no sincere adherence to any principle but are mere masks behind which lurks his real ambition for world domination.

This enemy ambition, the Foreign Minister observed, is threefold: to monopolize the world politically and economically; for the large nations to establish the principle of dictatorship through force; and to interfere in the internal affairs of the small nations under the mask of democracy. Thus the international structure which the enemy nations are pretending to construct in the name of democracy would result in the dictatorship of the large nations.

In view of this obvious fact, Japan, always consistent in her war aims, has no need to meet the enemy's tactics by adopting a similar practice of publishing elaborate theoretical plans.

If, on the other hand, a diplomatic offensive means the setting forth of Japan's basic aims, that has already been done time and again through the constant reiteration of the principles of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration which embody the essence of Japan's foreign policy. It is difficult to see what there is that would be new in repeating such an action.

But it may be true, as Mr. Tsurumi suggested, that the forthcoming San Francisco Conference of the enemy nations presents an opportune occasion to point out the contrast between the enemy's pretensions and Japan's consistent adherence to the principle of justice. It may be a good time to reiterate once again how inexorably Japan is fighting for the ideal of the liberation and stability of the races of Asia and for the spirit of equality and reciprocity. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu virtually stated as much when he declared: "The enemy's peace is an international armed peace while ours is based on international justice. I predict that the San Francisco Conference will turn out to be a preparation for the next war. I think that it would be a good idea for the Japanese Government to present at this time its plan for a postwar world structure."

But, and this is the important point, the Foreign Minister reminded his listener, "our ideals are already embraced in the five basic principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations". This means that whatever action Japan may or may not take in the way of a "diplomatic offensive", whatever specific plan for a postwar world structure she may or may not publish, there will be no deviation from the principles of liberty, equality, and reciprocity embodied in the Joint Declaration to which Japan is already inalterably committed. Indeed there can be no deviation, there can be nothing new or nothing better, for not only do these principles constitute the unchangeable essence of Japan's inherent policy but they constitute as well the essence of the justice and reason upon which alone a lasting world peace can be built.

The British Demand for More Publicity

A Reuter's dispatch from Sydney on March 16 stated that many Australians welcomed the protests made in the British House of Commons at the lack of publicity given by the American press and propaganda agencies to the operations of the British troops. The Australians pointed out that they are "perturbed" at the growing impression which the United States is creating that all the fighting on the Western Front is being done by American troops. Particularly recentful are the Australians over the fact that the hard fighting which they are carrying on in the by-passed areas in the Pacific, which are still strongly held by the Japanese Forces, is receiving little publicity compared to the publicity given to the American operations in the Pacific, this dispatch ended.

Trivial as this matter is, it nevertheless reflects the ineradicable jealousy which characterizes the relations of the Anglo-American countries. Of course, as far as the fighting on the Western Front goes, the British have really actually no grounds for complaint, for there can be no question that the major burden of the fighting in that sector is being borne by the American forces. Most of the equipment being used by the British forces on the Western Front are being supplied to them under the American Lend-Lease arrangement. Moreover, the American forces have put more of their men and materials in the fighting on the Western Front since the Second Front landing operations than all the material and human resources Britain has put into the war since the autumn of 1939.

On the other hand, it is readily understandable why the British people resent the fact that the Americans are trying to steal the whole show on the Western Front. That is due to the fact that the lack of greater publicity for the "exploits" of the British troops may give rise among the peoples in the countries of Western Europe and in British colonial possessions to a widespread feeling of contempt and ridicule toward Britain and greater admiration among these peoples for the power of the American Colossus. Such an impression Britain obviously can not permit, particularly among her subject peoples, if she is to maintain the respect and obedience of these peoples for her power, however impotent that power may be.

This rankling jealousy which exists between the United States and Britain is not restricted to the military field alone. In the economic sphere also, these countries are embittered enemies, always suspicious of each other's plans and always devising ways and means of besting the other. This is true not only in the field of international commercial aviation but also in the fields of merchant shipping and export trade. Money is not the only stake involved in these rivalries; there is always the question of power and prestige.

It is this ever-present undercurrent of jealousy and mistrust which makes the Anglo-American professions of unity so hollow and laughable. Unity must be based on mutual trust, but it is evident that this feeling is completely missing in the relationships of these two countries.

Ambition

"When I was a boy," said a gray-haired physician, who was in a reminiscent mood, "I wanted to be a soldier, but my parents persuaded me to study medicine."

"Oh, well," consoled his sympathetic neighbor, "such is life. Many a man with wholesale ambitions has to content himself with a retail business."

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA EXPOSED

U.S. Authorities Are Past Masters Of Fabricating Falseholds

By TSURUMATSU OKAMOTO

I

The First and Second World Wars, have demonstrated the importance of propaganda war in deciding the outcome of a war. It is Britain which carried out this form of warfare in real earnest and laid the foundations for propaganda warfare. During the First World War, Lord Northcliffe began his propaganda war with his headquarters established in Crew House and achieved a great success. Germany's defeat in the Great War was due in no small measure to Northcliffe's propaganda machinery. And it is only too natural that the Anglo-American enemies who fully know this fact should have directed their great endeavors toward the prosecution of this warfare at the time of the outbreak of the current global war. In these enemy countries, propaganda war is considered as an important part of their war strategies.

In these enemy countries, their propaganda activities are divided into three branches, namely, domestic, enemy and neutral, and those who are thoroughly conversant with this art of propaganda are in charge of each of these branches. In domestic propaganda, attempt is made to let the people understand why the enemy should be feared, so as to consolidate national unity in the prosecution of war. The enemy's domestic propaganda tells the peoples that if the Axis camp should win, the Anglo-Saxon races would be destroyed or enslaved. Joseph Grew, who had been in both Japan and Germany, and who thus understands domestic conditions in these countries, has been playing an important role in carrying on the propaganda for his country. His book "Tokyo Report" contains his story. This book was written for not only the American people but also the peoples of neutral countries.

Domestic Propaganda

The domestic propaganda of the United States, in a nutshell, aims at the dissemination of the idea that the present war is being fought for the protection of democracy. If the Axis nations should win, the defense of the South American Continent would be impossible, says America's domestic propaganda. This point is stressed because of the fear in the United States that since the nations of Latin America differ in culture and sentiment from the United States with her Anglo-Saxon culture, they are liable to approach the Axis nations which might jeopardize the solidarity of the nations of the American hemisphere; and thus the United States would find much difficulty in defending the American Continent. It is stressed that if the United States should fall before the Axis nations, democracy would fall also and liberalism which forms the basis of Western culture will also fall; that the high living standard of America would deteriorate and the nations of the American Continent would become the slaves of the Axis nations.

This is the nucleus of the United States domestic propaganda. And, although the American people entertain some doubts regarding the war aims of their own country, they are united together in the prosecution of the present war by this propaganda. This sort of propaganda would not be believed by the people if it comes from the mouth of American imperialists and politicians. It is for this reason that the services of scholars, commentators and ex-diplomats are employed for propaganda work. Spykeman, who is a lecturer on diplomatic problems at Yale University and who is an authority in geopolitics in America, has been a foremost propaganda expert for the American Government. Walter Lippmann is another leading propagandist with imperialistic tendencies. He contributes a weekly article to the New York Herald Tribune. He has recently published a book on American diplomatic policy in which he advocates a triple alliance among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union after the war. His arguments show a resemblance to Spykeman's "America's Strategy in World Politics."

U.S. Would Be Leader

If a tripartite alliance should be concluded by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, the United States would be the actual leader of these allied nations and this point is admitted by the Americans themselves. Now, preposterously enough Walter Lippmann connects the inordinate ambitions of the United States for world hegemony with the defense of the American Continent, his aim being to camouflage American imperialism. He says that America must win the current world war because if the Axis side should win, the defense of the American Continent would be impossible. Thus, he makes as the national policy refuting the arguments of the isolationist group which is opposed to America's entanglements in European affairs. This would mean that unless the United States conquers all the nations of the world and makes them subservient to her, she would be unable to establish her national security. Such, indeed, would be the logical conclusion of the arguments of Lippmann and Spykeman. For this reason, although the United States regards herself as the defender of democracy and liberalism, it will be only the American people who would enjoy the real benefits of democracy and liberalism. The British people may receive such benefits to a certain extent but smaller and weak nations would never have their international position improved.

As to the Chinese, since they are an Asiatic people they never will actually receive the same treatment as the peoples of the weakest countries of Europe, not to mention the Anglo-Saxon nations. The Chinese people have been given much attention by the Anglo-American nations simply because Japan exists as a formidable nation in the Orient. But as soon as Japan has lost her power, China will again be subjected to the indignity of the signboard: "Chinese and Dogs Prohibited." This will be true not only with regard to the Chinese but also with regard to the Filipinos. Chungking authorities are overjoyed because they feel that they are given an equal treatment with the Anglo-Americans, but they fail to perceive that the equal treatment is one of expediency on the part of Anglo-Americans until they overcome Japan in the present war.

(To Be Concluded)

A STUDY OF MANPOWER IN WARRING NATIONS

Britain Scrapes Bottom of Her Barrel for Labor Reserves—U.S. Also Hard Up for Workers

By TSUNEHARU KADOTA
(From the Jitsugyo No Nippon)

In Napoleon's time, money was the most important thing needed in waging a war. But today, conditions have changed. Not money but manpower is the most important factor in the determination of victory or defeat in the modern war. So fierce and large-scale has the war become that the old ratio that it takes three men behind the lines to support one soldier at the front no longer holds good today; at the present, it is said that it takes six workers on the home front to support one soldier at the front. It is for this reason that every country of the world is scrapping the bottom of its barrel to replenish its manpower supply.

The Rundstedt offensive which was launched on December 16, 1944—a drive that dealt a fatal blow to the optimism of the anti-Axis nations toward the war and inevitably forced the United States to strengthen and revise her war effort—was the result of the manpower mobilization that was effected in Germany last summer. Moreover, Britain at the present time is exerting every effort to increase her army strength by another 250,000 while the United States, the home of liberalism, is also discussing the question of putting into effect a comprehensive national service act. Thus, regardless of whether a nation is totalitarian or democratic, every nation at war today is mobilizing its total manpower supply.

In Germany, outside observers at the beginning of last year said, completely exhausted her manpower supply in the autumn of 1943. In the autumn of that year, the number of laborers in Germany was 33,000,000, of which 24,000,000 were German and the remaining number of 9,000,000 were either foreign workers or prisoners of war. But since it has been estimated that the German armed forces called up from May, 1939, to May, 1943, about 13,000,000 men, the total manpower supply in the German army and industries was around 37,000,000.

In other words, since the German population in May, 1939, was 79,400,000 this would mean that about one-half of the total German manpower had been absorbed by the war; and it was for this reason that it was believed that Germany would not be able to mobilize any more men to any great extent. At most, it was believed that the mobilization figures would run into tens of thousands but never hundreds of thousands or millions.

Germany's Labor Policy

But, on the other hand, Germany's labor policy showed a remarkable adaptability. That is, toward the beginning of last year, the German authorities required that all those who had been exempted from national labor service register again and that others who had never come under the labor registration act offer their labor service voluntarily. Moreover, concentrated efforts were directed toward utilizing the manual industries, the conversion of homes into factories as well as the training of youths for labor.

Then, with the critical developments of the war situation, it became imperative that reserves be turned out to fill up the ranks of the army. This job was done by Goebbels. In other words, Germany began to scrap the bottom of her barrel of manpower supply to meet the great developments on the front. People no longer required in the production of civilian goods, idle women, government workers, members of different organizations, educational institutions and cultural groups were mobilized for direct war service.

This meant that the unskilled workers had to take the place of skilled workers. According to the German manpower mobilization authorities, Goebbels' plan looked forward to the replacement of 1,500,000 men for the heavy industries and thus release 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 men for national defense. But as it is reported that 2,000,000 men were mobilized since the mobilization order was issued at the beginning of the year, it is evident that a very thorough mobilization of manpower had taken place.

To be sure that there were no pores in the mobilization plan, Fuehrer Hitler decreed on November 18 of last year that all males between the ages of 16 to 60 shall be incorporated in the national defense corps. Through this single act, it was possible not only to increase the ranks of the national defense corps by several millions but also to enhance the fighting spirit and unity of the nation.

Mobilization Carried Out

The United States, too, carried out her mobilization vigorously in view of her heavy manpower losses not only on the Western Front but also in the Pacific. According to the Chief Army Surgeon of the United States, the number of American wounded who are brought home from the front every month is from 30,000 to 32,000. There is, as a result, a great shortage of nurses and hospital ships, he stated. On the other hand, the former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet Admiral Yarnell disclosed that in a period of four years, the United States must be prepared to lose as many as 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men in the war against Japan.

According to the mobilization plan of the United States, the United States Army proposed to raise about 80,000 men in January and February of this year and 10,000 men thereafter every month. Moreover, Secretary of War Henry Stimson declared that all fit males under 30 years of age may have to be drafted for the war. The United States Navy, on the other hand, is seeking to enlist 32,000 men in the first half of this year. In other words, according to the chief of the Selective Service Board, the United States Army and Navy expect to draft 900,000 men in the first six months of this year.

In the past, the United States had put stress on the quality of her troops and, for this reason, had only drafted men between the ages of 18 to 26. However, with the exhaustion of this source of supply, the United States has had to mobilize men above 20 years of age; and by July 1 of this year, the United States is expected to press about 200,000 men between the ages of 26 and 29 into the armed services.

However, this mobilization creates a serious problem, for it cannot but have its effect on the production of munitions. How to adjust her manpower requirements for her armed forces and her munitions industries is a grave problem for the United States as with other belligerent countries. The distribution of American manpower since January, 1941 is shown in the following table.

Distribution of American Manpower
(In 1,000,000)

	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942	Jan. 1943	Jan. —1944—	Nov. —1944—
Total labor power	54.0	55.3	59.4	60.9	...
Armed forces	1.0	2.1	7.0	10.4	11.3
Workers	53.0	53.2	52.4	50.5	...
(Unemployed)	7.7	4.3	1.4	0.8	...
Net number of workers	45.3	48.9	51.0	49.7	52.0

According to President Franklin Roosevelt, it is necessary to produce more than the peak production figures of the past years in order to meet the 1945 munitions demand. But it is clear that to achieve this it will be necessary to mobilize more workers. Thus, the United States Government authorities sought to increase the workers in the munitions factories to 23,000,000 but the actual figures toward November of last month showed that only 18,000,000 had been mobilized, showing a gap of 5,000,000. This is a very serious problem and it is believed that there will be a shortage of about 100,000 men even in the most important of the heavy industries.

National Service Legislation

To hurdle over this difficulty, it is necessary to strengthen the control over the labor supply. Thus, it is that President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress this year, urged again the passage of the national service legislation. Moreover, James Byrnes, chief of the Office of Manpower Mobilization, also demanded not only the enactment of this law but also the drafting of the men exempted from military service for work in the munitions industries. The national service act, it will be remembered, was introduced in Congress last May but was pigeon-holed because of the optimism in the United States regarding the war. Even this year, the question of the national service law has given rise to furious and heated discussions. But it need not be mentioned that the passage of this law will have a great bearing on munitions production.

Like the United States, Britain too has been scraping the bottom of her manpower barrel in order to raise new recruits totaling 250,000 men. The peak of Britain's army mobilization was reached in November, 1943; and since the Teheran Conference when the plan for the invasion of Europe was decided the British began to expand their industries as well as to build new ones to increase their labor supply. The London Times stated that in carrying out the military operations on the Western Front the British have had to draw about 1,250,000 men from the munitions industries to the armed forces or to other more important industries. Although it has not been made clear what portion of this number was diverted to the armed forces, it was plain that the peak had been reached. Even the London Times admitted that there was now no marginal supply of manpower left. But, despite this fact, the British are stated to be planning to raise 250,000 more men. The table below giving the figures which appeared in the British White Paper last year shows the number of men and women in the British armed forces.

British Army, Navy Personnel
(In 1,000)

	Armed Forces	Women's Auxiliary Forces
June 1939	477	None
" 1941	3,271	103
" 1942	3,785	207
" 1943	4,284	461
" 1944	4,502	467

With the preparations for the Second Front which necessitated immediate increased production of new weapons as well as ammunition, the British Government had to take very thorough measures toward expanding its labor supply. The following table shows the critical labor supply situation in Britain in 1942 and 1943.

British Labor Supply
(In 1,000)

	Men	Women	Total
1942 Year-end:			
Available labor supply	15,900	17,230	33,130
Number mobilized	15,200	7,100	22,300
Surplus	700	10,130	10,830
1943 Year-end:			
Available labor supply	15,900	17,230	33,130
Number mobilized	15,500	7,750	23,250
Surplus	400	9,480	9,880

(Note: By available labor supply is meant persons between the ages of 14 and 64.)

But in addition to the above figures, the British Government toward the end of 1943 mobilized men above 65 years of age, thus raising the labor supply by about 1,000,000. Together with the females who were mobilized, the total for that year-end was thus about 24,000,000 mobilized workers. In June of last year, the number of workers in the munitions industries was 5,601,000 and in other fields indispensable in the conduct of war, 5,700,000, and in the civilian industries, 6,000,000.

The question that arises here is the surplus manpower supply in Britain. Since the figures in the above table under surplus include the aged, invalids and women having dependents to look after, it is clear that the mobilization effected prior to the Second Front operations has completely dried up the British labor reserve supply. This fact is obvious from the fact that the British Government was compelled to raise the age limit of women who may be mobilized to 50 years of age and from the fact that 90 per cent of all unmarried women between the ages of 18 to 40 and 80 per cent of the married women having no children have all been mobilized.

Limit Reached

The Soviet Union, as has been the case with other countries mentioned in this article, has reportedly also reached the limit of her manpower supply. But, of course, nothing definite can be said here in view of the fact that no reliable figures are available. The Soviet Union's military mobilization plan applies apparently to persons between the ages of 16 to 60 and in the case of laborers, 17 to 64 years of age. According to the census of 1939, the available labor population in the Soviet Union was estimated at 124,000,000. This figure, of course, includes both men and women. And further since out of this total about 200,000 are inhabitants of Eastern Poland, the three Baltic States, Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, the actual number of available labor supply in the Soviet Union was before about 95,000,000. According to the announcement made by the Soviet Information Bureau, the Soviet war casualties in the past three years up to June 12, 1944 were 5,300,000. The German announcement has it that the Soviet prisoners in German hands totaled on January 1, 1943 about 5,000,000 and that the Soviet soldiers killed in the past three years amounted to 12,700,000. This disparity in the figures of the Germans and the Soviets makes it difficult to reach any definite and accurate conclusion, but since it is generally stated that the Soviet losses are really from two to two and a half times greater than the announced number, the Soviet casualties from the beginning of the war may be about 12,000,000.

Thus, if the 5,000,000 Soviet soldiers on the front lines on the Eastern Front now are included with the number of Soviet casualties in the past plus the 4,200,000 men who were already in the Red Army before the war broke out, the number of men who were drafted into the armed forces would reach about 26,200,000. This means that the total available labor supply, after deducting 26,200,000 conscripted for the army is about 70,000,000. As about 30,000,000 of this number are denizens of the cities and are working in the munitions factories, the remaining 40,000,000 are available for work on the farms.

But it must be noted that 70 per cent of the labor supply in the Soviet Union is met by women. Hence, this would mean that about 48,000,000 out of the total of 70,000,000 workers are women. The amount of women workers in the city is about 60 per cent while about three-fourths of the farm hands in the country are women. The prominence of women workers in the Soviet Union was noticeable even before the war, but since the war's outbreak the percentage went up to 70 per cent of the total labor supply of the Soviet Union. It is indisputable, therefore, that the cooperation of the women workers has become a source of potential strength in the present war.

GERMANY STANDS THE TEST

Despite Tremendous Strain People Keep Chins Up

By KLAUS MEHNERT
The XXth Century

When on New Year's Eve the midnight hour was tolled from those of the church towers of Germany that were still standing, millions of Germans were in the thick of battle, millions at work in night shifts, millions asleep after a long day's toil in armament plants. In what little leisure they had for reflection, they will have looked back on 1944 as representing the hardest test their nation has ever had to face in its history.

No other nation in modern times has stood a similar test. France, Poland, or Italy, not to mention smaller countries: they all caved in under a fraction of the pressure borne by Germany today. The British are proud of their fortitude in the summer and autumn of 1940 and on it base their faith in the moral greatness of their people. Yet Great Britain, after Dunkirk, was an almost untouched island which had seen no enemy soldier, ringed by a huge navy, and backed up by the resources of her globe-encircling Empire and America's aid. The Bolsheviks base their claim to the superiority of the Soviet system and people on their behavior during the time when the Germans were on the banks of the Volga. Yet in the days of Stalingrad the USSR still had almost twenty million square miles with huge industrial plants, raw materials, and agricultural production on which no enemy plane had ever dropped a bomb. Both Great Britain and the Soviet Union were then only in their second year of the war, and neither of the two had more than one front to look after.

The strain on the Germans in 1944 was incomparably greater. For them 1944 has been a year of terrible setbacks, hardships, and disappointments. During this year, their armies had to abandon areas many times the size of Germany in northern, eastern, southern, and western Europe. Alone they faced the entire manpower and industrial capacity of the U.S.S.R. and a large part of the manpower and industrial capacity of the U.S.A. and the British Empire, not to mention all the many minor states which are lined up all around the German fortress. Three of Germany's allies left her camp in 1944 two being pressed into the service of the Red armies against her. The Atlantic Wall, although holding up the invasion, did [illegible] newspapers were full of obituaries, among them that of the most popular military leader, Marshal Rommel. The country's cities, plants, and railroads were under a ceaseless hail of bombs from up to 2,000 bombers a day, and countless Germans were deprived of all their earthly possessions. Many valuable raw materials, including the oil of Rumania, and territories rich in agricultural production were lost. Neutral countries were forced by her enemies to abandon trade with the Reich. The reelection of Roosevelt emphasized the fact that no sudden change in American foreign policy is likely to relieve the pressure. Day and night, scores of radio stations all around Germany, in programs directed at the German population, painted a black picture of Germany's military and economic position, appealing to the Germans to quit and calling upon the 12 million or more foreign laborers in Germany to rise in revolt.

Had No Illusions

Every German knows all this. For, however exuberant German publicity may have been in the earlier stages of the war, it was grimly realistic in 1944 and has left the Germans under no illusions as to the gravity of the crisis through which they are passing.

Yet the strength and determination with which the Germans are fighting and working—and the testimony of their enemies proves this—are as great as if the war had just started. Reports cabled by Allied war correspondents from the front, articles written by the military commentators of their newspapers, even the speeches of Churchill and Roosevelt, express the enemies' amazement at Germany's stand. They cannot understand it. They had figured: the Germans haven't got a chance, therefore they'll quit. That is what France did in 1940. But they find that the German determination is greater in the sixth than in the first year of war, and that the entire nation—men, women, and children—are fighting as one.

How can we account for this? Is it desire for glory, intoxication with slogans, a grand illusion, a Messianic complex, religious madness, the Gestapo, rapacious instincts for world conquest? The enemy war reports show that none of these explanations will do. So they look for others. Soviet newspapers allege that the Germans are made drunk before being sent into battle, and Anglo-Saxon commentators harp on the word "fanaticism," a word which explains nothing. Yet the answer to the motives behind the phenomenon of Germany's stand is quite simple.

In the first place, it is the nation's tremendous will to live, which manifests itself in the readiness of each German to die that Germany may live; a will to live which knows: only those can truly win life who are willing to risk death; a will to live which has been enhanced by the brutal frankness with which the enemies are discussing the annihilation of a defeated Germany.

German Sense of Duty

In the second place, it is the German sense of duty. It has often been ridiculed abroad and usually misunderstood, because most people have assumed that duty in the eyes of the German means clicking his heels to superiors, while in reality it is the following of inner rather than exterior commands. Immanuel Kant, Germany's greatest philosopher, was the apostle of Duty. It was he who taught the Germans that all other attributes of man—intelligence, courage, wealth, power—may be good as well as evil, while only his good intention is good in itself. Even if a good intention should not be crowned by success, it would, Kant said, "shine like a jewel, as something which carries its value in itself."

Rarely has an entire nation felt what its duty was with such overwhelming and simple clarity as the Germans do today: to fight and to work. Of course, they also place their hopes in the new weapons, in the strength of their fortifications, in the results being achieved by the armed forces of their ally, Japan. But this is not what keeps them going. It is not even so much the question of victory or defeat. They feel it simply to be their duty to carry on. The final outcome, the individual German knows, depends on many factors beyond his reach. But what lies plain before him is his own duty. This also explains the fact that there is little discussion of postwar plans in Germany today. It indicates not lack of confidence in the future but the irrelevance of such plans at the present time. Fighting as they are for the survival of their nation, the Germans feel no inclination to theorize on what they will do with themselves or others after the fight. They are convinced that, once they come out of this war, there will be no task they cannot master.

In this mental state it is quite immaterial to the German that the greatness of his struggle has only led his enemies to more vociferous hatred and threats of annihilation, and that the same people who heap praise on Tito partisans, French maquisards, or Dutch saboteurs, twist every sign of his extreme heroism into new proof that he is a "war criminal."

Neutral observers have often said: "Would it not be cleverer of Germany if . . . " and then added some political advice. But the Germans are beyond clever considerations today. Each one just does his duty and each one feels: since all 75 million of us are doing it, we cannot be wiped out. The growing emphasis being placed upon the "People's Grenadiers" recruited last summer and the nonuniformed "People's Storm Divisions" recently organized is deeply significant. For Germany the war has become a people's war if ever there was one.

The homeless war widow who is working in a factory; the farmer's wife who since 1939 has seen her soldier-husband only during rare periods of leave and is carrying on her work with the aid of prisoners of war; the man who goes on producing war material in a plant bombed, evacuated, and rebuilt twenty times; the boy or girl who for years has been handling the tasks of an adult; the villager of East Prussia or the worker of the Saar who, leaving his plough or machine, is throwing his heart and "panzer fist" against the enemy tanks—they can all look back on the bitter year of 1944 with pride: all that was petty, selfish, and impure has been burned away in them in the blast furnace of bombed cities and flaming fronts. They have stood the test of 1944.

Solution

The question of the correct plural of the word "mongoose" was solved by a gentleman who wanted a pair of these interesting and affectionate creatures.

He wrote to a dealer: "Sir, please send me two mongeese."

He did not like the look of this, tore up the paper and began again: "Sir, please send me two mongooses."

This version did not satisfy him any better than the first, so he wrote: "Sir, please send me a mongoose, and, by the way, send me another."